BULLETIN XVI. FIFTH CENSUS OF CANADA.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA FOR THE YEAR 1910 AS ENUMERATED UNDER DATE OF FIRST JUNE, 1911

Published by Authority of Honourable George E. Foster, Minister of Tradb and Commerce.

Archibald Blue, Chief Officer of the Census and Statistics Office, Ottawa.

July 21, 1913.

THE CENSUS OF MINERAL PRODUCTION.

The census of the mineral production of Canada taken in June, 1911, for the calendar year 1910 is presented in Bulletin XVI and shows a gratifying expansion in this department of the country's natural resources during the last decade. Compared with the census of 1901 for the year 1900 it shows an increase in the ten years of 849 in the number of mines or works, of \$65,734,248 in the value of buildings and plant, of 31,442 in the number of persons employed, of \$24,597,877 in the earnings of salaries and wages and of \$74,048,070 in the value of production as presented in the following statement for the two census years, together with the increase in totals and the increase per cent in the decade.

Summary of mineral production.

Schedule.		1900.	1910.	Increase	in
,		,	20101	Totals.	per cent.
Mines or works Value of buildings and plant Employees on salaries. Salaries. Employees on wages Wages Value of production.	S NO. S NO.	1,373 42,771,803 1,527 1,512,821 37,065 16,336,273 47,956,862	2, 222 \$108,506,051 2,884 3,317,030 67,150 39,129,941 122,004,932	849 65,734,248 1,357 1,804,209 30,085 22,793,668 74,048,070	61 · 84 153 · 68 89 · 86 119 · 26 81 · 16 139 · 53 154 · 40

Table I. shows the quantities and values of the several classes of mineral products in the census year for Canada and for each of the provinces. Coal both as to tonnage and value occupies the first place with a value of \$32,580,841, silver in ore and in combination the second with \$18,899,240, gold the third with \$10,302,973, clay products the fourth with \$9,562,302, nickel the fifth with \$8,276,313, copper the sixth with \$7,581,552, stone the seventh with \$6,372,474 and cement the eighth with \$5,851,066, being respectively $26 \cdot 7$, $15 \cdot 5$, $8 \cdot 4$, $7 \cdot 8$, $6 \cdot 8$, $6 \cdot 2$, $5 \cdot 2$ and $4 \cdot 7$ per cent of the total value of production which was \$122,004,932.

Comparing the value of products by provinces for the census years 1900 and 1910 table 1 shows (1) the value of products, (2) the percentage of the total production for Canada, and (3) the order or rank in production.

TABLE 1. Mineral production by provinces.

Provinces.	Value of pro	oduction.	Per co		Rank in production.	
	1910.	1900.	1910.	1900.	1910.	1900.
Alberta British Columbia Manitoba New Brunswick Nova Scotia Ontario Prince Edward Island Quebec Saskatchewan Yukon	10, 515, 074 24, 581, 338 2, 928, 316 1, 087, 113 17, 059, 122 49, 727, 400 12, 320 11, 002, 232 541, 671 4, 550, 346	718, 635 14, 679, 777 216, 830 650, 679 9, 042, 003 10, 417, 576 15, 735 2, 960, 704 91, 480 9, 163, 443	7·90 18·48 2·20 ·81 12·82 37·38 ·009 9·01 ·47 3·42	1 · 48 30 · 60 · 45 1 · 37 18 · 85 21 · 73 · 04 6 · 18 · 19 19 · 11	5 2 7 8 3 1 10 4 9	6 1 8 7 4 2 10 5 9
Totals for Cañada	122,004,932	47, 956, 862	· -	-	-	

It will thus be seen that Ontario takes the lead, British Columbia coming next, while Nova Scotia moves up into third position, displacing the Yukon, Quebec being fourth, the other provinces almost maintaining their relative places in both census years. The growth of Ontario's value of production is mainly accounted for by the opening of the Cobalt silver camp in 1904, which in the census year yielded \$17,637,256 of the total silver output for Canada of \$18,899,240.

Table 2 presents the values of buildings and plant for the census years 1900 and 1910 by classes of ores and products and shows an increased investment of \$65,734,248 in the decade, the percentage of increase being nearly 152.5. In order to make the table comparative only the values of buildings and plant have been used for 1900 as the 1910 census required only the statistics relating thereto. In table 2 is shown for the census years 1900 and 1910 according to classes of ores and products (1) the number of mines or works (2) the value of buildings and plant and (3) the average values of buildings and plant per mine or works.

The ratio of values of buildings and plant to values of products for totals for Canada was 112·12 p.c. in 1900 and 112·44 p.c. in 1910.

TABLE 2. Buildings and plant compared for 1900 and 1910 by classes of ores and products.

Classes of ores	Mine wor		Value of buildings and plant. Average value and plant or wo			per mine
3- 3	1900.	1910.	1900.	1910.	1900.	1910.
Asbestos. Cement, Portland. Coal and coke. Clay products Copper ore. Gold ore, lode or vein. Gold, placer. Granite. Gypsum Iron ore. Lime Limestone (dimension). Mica. Mineral water. Miscellaneous Natural gas. Nickel-copper ore. Rubble and other stone. Salt. Sand and gravel. Sandstone. Silver-cobalt ore. Silver-lead ore.	6 6 7 56 573 20 71 71 19 9 11 163 98 26 8 59 13 6 1 8 13 22 35	17 24 223 489 18 40 268 37 19 13 102 124 460 110 5 32 9 101 22 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44	278,000 574,092 25,377,790 4,210,244 795,300 2,770,862 4,996,714 87,990 39,150 768,591 202,852 208,195 25,075 131,100 519,832 368,527 123,188 1558,192 17,935 66,950 651,224	2,585,840 10,482,167 44,444,538 10,752,227 5,732,251 1,996,735 9,405,594 402,649 538,516 1,439,003 885,276 1,034,554 175,454 251,938 8,718,203 1,546,569 1,494,454 4,575,853 857,349 384,690 121,000 2,441,477 2,239,714		1.52, 108 436, 757 199, 303 21, 988 318, 458 49, 918 35, 095 21, 192 28, 343 110, 692 8, 679 8, 343 6, 748 20, 995 18, 953 14, 059 298, 891 17, 995 95, 261 3, 808 5, 500 55, 488 82, 952

Table III. shows the number of employees on salaries and wages and the cost of salaries and wages in each class of ores or mineral products. The increase in the number of salaried employees in the decade is 1,357 and in the cost of salaries \$1,804,209 and for employees on wages it is 30,085 with an increase in wages of \$22,793,668, the average of salaries being \$991 in 1900 and \$1,150 in 1910, and of wages \$441 in 1900 and \$583 in 1910. In Table 3 is shown for the principal classes of ores and products for the census years 1900 and 1910, (1) the average number of salaried persons per mine or works of each class (columns 1 and 5); (2) the average salaries per employee in each class of mines or works (columns 2 and 6); (3) the average number of miners or workers per mine or works of each class (columns 3 and 7) and (4) the average cost of wages per mine or works of each class (columns 4 and 8.)

² Not reported in the Census of 1900.

¹ Included with limestone and sandstone in 1900.

TABLE 3. Comparative table of averages of employees, salaries and wages in 1900 and 1910.

	1900.				1910.			
Classes of ores								es of em- on wages.
	No. per mine or works.	Salaries per employee.	No. per mine or works.	Wages per employee.	No. per mine or works.	Salaries per employee.	No. per mine or works.	Wages per employee
Asbestos	8·30 5·30 6·10	1,013 950 -	129·00 74·00 256·00 11·70	373 509 198	4·50 5·40 3·60 1·00 5·00	1,288 1,210 923	183 · 00 87 · 00 127 · 00 19 · 00 106 · 00	35
Copper ore	3·50 3·37 1·24 1·58 2·00	1,664 1,345 826 737 680	57·40 51·12 8·44 37·63 40·80	608 416 334	75 .16 .65	1,899 1,845	91 · 00 6 · 40	93 98 47
Iron ore Lime Limestone (dim-	4·36 ·32	773 470	104·00 4·26	205	3·85 ·80		74·00 9·16	
ension)	1·14 1·77 1·87 2·03 ·77 10·00	504 487 742 916	17.80 15.15 6.75 21.60 1.00 196.60	228 279 339 981	.94 .81 3.50 .98 .24	850 1,104 1,068 660	9·70 16·07 1·70	30 38 47 44
Nickel-copper ore. Rubble and other stone	3 · 33 · 12	746 406	19·90 ·66	362 219	·91 3·00 ·31	872 1,110 891	20·20 19·80 6·16	4; 5; 44
Sandstone Silver-cobalt ore Silver-lead ore	1·10 2 3·60	, 2		2	4.00	1,650	6.84	89

It will be seen from the above table with the exceptions of natural gas and silver-lead ore that in the cost of both salaries and wages the increase in 1910 over 1900 is very considerable, which may be accounted for by the increased cost of living that has obtained since 1900.

The highest salary per employee in 1910 was in the gold, lode or vein mines and the lowest was in limestone (dimension), while in 1900 the highest salary was paid to those in the silver-lead mines and the lowest to those employed in lime works. The highest amount paid to workers on wages in 1900 was also in the silver-lead mines and the lowest to those employed in clay products, and in 1910 the highest wage paid was in copper ore mines and the lowest in mica mines.

The decrease in the averages of natural gas and miscellaneous is explained by the much greater number of returns received from natural gas and petroleum wells, the latter being included in the miscellaneous. The number of report from natural gas wells rose from 13 in 1900 to 110 in 1910, and petroleum from which no returns were received in 1900 to no less than 219 in 1910 with a value of production of \$1,303,768. A much greater activity in the silver-lead mining district in 1900 would appear to account for the falling off in this particular industry in 1910.

² Not reported in 1900.

¹ Included with limestone and sandstone in 1900.

Table IV. shows the mineral products of Canada and the provinces for the census years 1900 and 1910 classified by 6 groups, viz., metallic ores and products, abrasive products, fuel and light materials, pigments, structural materials of stone and clay and miscellaneous products. The largest increase in value of products as shown in table (4) was in metallic ores, fuel and light materials being second and structural materials third. The largest percentage of increase was in structural materials the others following in the order named; pigments, abrasive products, miscellaneous products, fuel and light materials and metallic ores.

TABLE 4. Classified groups of mineral products compared for 1900 and 1910.

Groups of products.	Value of p	roducts		Increase
Groups of products.	190ọ.		Increase 1910 over 1900.	per cent 1910 over 1900.
Canada— Metallic ores and products Abrasive products Fuel and light materials Pigments Structural materials of stone and	25, 161, 151 125, 575 14, 095, 477 18, 822	48,978,790 431,973 37,514,108 80,211	306, 398	94 · 66 244 · 00 - 166 · 21 326 · 16
clay Miscellaneous products	6,483,970 2,071,867	27,957,600 7,042,250	21,473,630 4,970,383	331 · 18 239 · 90

Table 5 gives the per capita production by groups of classes of ores and products for the years 1900 and 1910 and the percentage of increases in 1910 over 1900.

TABLE 5. Per capita production of mineral products compared for 1900 and 1910.

Groups of classes of ores and products.	Per capita.	Increase		
croups of classes of ores and products.	1900.	1910.	per cent 1910 over 1900.	
<u> </u>	8	\$	p.c.	
Metallic ores and products. Abrasive products. Fuel and light materials. Wineral hygnests	4 · 6843 0233 2 · 6242	6·7963 · 0599 5·2055	45 · 09 156 · 37 98 · 37	
Mineral pigments. Structural materials of stone and clay. Miscellaneous products.	·0035 1·2072 ·3858	·0111 3·8794 ·9773	217 · 00 221 · 38 153 · 36	
Total	8 · 9283	16.9295	89 62	

It will be observed that the production per capita is greater in 1910 than in 1900 in each of the groups, varying from 45.09 per cent in metallic ores and products to 221.38 per cent in structural materials of stone and clay. The greatest per capita production is in metallic ores in both census years and the lowest in mineral pigments.

Table V. shows for Canada by quantities and values in 1900 and 1910 the various minerals and other products comprised in the various groups of classes of products excluding therefrom the manufacture of cement blocks and tiles, graphite, gypsum, asbestos, mica and petroleum, leaving the total value

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of production at \$112,775,636 in 1910 and \$45,402,602 in 1900. Table 6 gives the totals of values in each of the classes of ores and products, the increase in totals and the increase per cent in 1910 over 1900.

TABLE 6. Values of groups of classes of ores and products.

Converg of alargest of away and	Value of classes produc		Increase	Increase per cent .	
Groups of classes of ores and products.	1900.	1910.	1910 over 1900.	1910 over 1900.	
	\$	\$.	\$	p.c.	
Metallic ores	25, 161, 151 13, 070, 434 18, 822 704, 536 6, 447, 659	48, 978, 790 37, 435, 461 80, 211 3, 036, 629 23, 244, 545	$\begin{array}{c} 24,365,027 \\ 61,389 \\ 2,332,093 \end{array}$	186·41 326·16 331·01	
Totals	45, 402, 602	112,775,636	67,373,034	148 · 3	

Table VI. shows the production of Canada's mineral resources for quantities and values in the census years 1900 and 1910 including manufactures of certain

ores and products which have been eliminated in Table V.

Table VII. gives for quantities and values where available, the exports and imports of mineral products for the years 1910 and 1900. The figures for exports are for the calendar year, and for imports the fiscal year, unless as otherwise stated in footnotes. In many instances quantities are not given, such information not being available, and the spaces in the columns are consequently marked blank.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Where ton is used throughout this bulletin, it signifies the short ton, of 2.000 lb, and year signifies calendar year, unless otherwise stated.

Statistics of exports and imports have been compiled from the Trade and

Navigation returns published by the Customs Department.

The term production used throughout this bulletin refers to the quantity sold or marketed during the calendar year, except in the case of certain manufactures of mineral products, which are for the census year.

Values of ores, minerals, etc., are given at the mine or place of production, having no regard to prices in the metal markets, which if applied to lead, nickel, copper, silver and gold, the total values would be materially increased.

METALLIC ORES AND PRODUCTS.

ANTIMONY.

According to the census returns the production of antimony in 1910 was 321 tons of concentrates of the value of \$18,589. There was one mill with a 120 horse-power engine and the value of buildings and plant was \$30,000. The number of persons employed was 52 with a cost for salaries and wages of \$12,400. The aggregaté weeks of working time during the year was 1,009 and the average hours per week 60. There were no returns of antimony ore in 1900 and the output in 1910 was confined to the province of Nova Scotia. The exports and imports of antimony are given in Table VII, pages 41 and 42.

COBALT.

The production of cobalt appears for the first time in the list of minerals and as refineries do not in all cases make returns of this by-product it is difficult to say what is the real quantity recovered from the ores. However, returns received indicate a production of 3,138,275 lbs. valued at \$52,467. Statistics of employees and payments on account of salaries and wages are included with the silver-cobalt production.

COPPER.

The production of copper is derived from the various sources shown in the following summary table for quantities and values in 1900 and 1910.

TABLE 7. Copper production, 1900 and 1910.

	1910.		1900.		
Source.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Quantity.	value.	Quantity.	varue.	
		\$. 8	
Copper ore	ton 1,632 lb. 429,500	5,236 54,546	ton 106,305 lb. 8,879,364	1,699,560 1,095,753	
Nickel-copper ore	lb. 28,226,123	2,116,931	ton 12,466 lb. 6,728,000	104,304 320,001	
Copper-gold ore	ton 700 lb. 42,504,561	10,500 5,394,339	. <u>-</u>	= =	
Totals	ton 2,332 lb. 71,160,184	15,736 7,565,816	ton 118,771 lb. 15,607,364	1,803,864 1,415,754	

The increase in the value of copper ore and copper in ores, etc. during the decade was \$4,361,934 or more than 135 per cent. The number of employees and their salaries and wages in copper and copper gold mines are presented in the next table for 1910 and 1900.

TABLE 8. Employees on salaries and wages in 1900 and 1910.

	19:	10.	1900.		
Classes of ores.	Employees.	Salaries and wages.	Employees.	Salaries and wages.	
	NO.	\$	NO.	\$	
Copper ore	90 - 1,907	46,787 2,220,914	1,218	1,053,973	
Totals	1,997	2,267,701	1,218	1,053,973	

¹ Included with copper ore in 1900.

Capital invested in buildings and plant in copper and copper-gold mines was \$5,732,251 in 1910, and \$795,300 in 1900. The plant consisted of 2 mills, 5 blast furnaces and 2 refineries in 1910 and of 4 mills, 6 blast furnaces and 3 refineries in 1900. The aggregate time of all employees in 1910 was 99,659 weeks and 60,105 weeks in 1900. The quantity of ore raised was 1,844,588 tons in 1910 against 259,561 tons in 1900. The products of treated ore are given under their several heads. Exports and imports of copper ore, etc., are given in Table VII, pages 41 and 42.

GOLD, LODE OR VEIN.

The production of gold from ores in 1910 is presented in table 9 and shows an increase of \$844,818 in the decade, but the production of gold from all sources in 1910 falls short of that of 1900 by \$4,190,444, which has been accounted for under placer gold.

TABLE 9. Gold, lode or vein production in 1910 and 1900.

Source.	19			1900.		
Source.	. Quantity.	Value.	Quar	ntity.	Value.	
		\$			\$	
Gold ore, lode or vein	oz. 72,7	1,426,58	d { oz. ton		1,994,200 2,502,481	
Copper-gold ores	- oz. 204,	4, 137, 58	oz.	12,509	250,173	
Silver-lead ores	`oz. 1,4	27, 50	5	-	-	
Totals	oz. 278,	5, 591, 67	2 { oz. ton	125,384 202,957	2,244,373 2,502,481	

The number of gold mines on lode or vein in 1910 was 80 as against 71 in 1900. The plant in 1910 consisted of 92 mills, 6 refineries and 238 engines of 17,215 horse-power. In 1910 there were 53 mills with an equipment of 799 stamps, 26 rolls or crushers, 89 concentrating apparatus and 7 refineries and 190 engines of 13,720 horse-power. The value of buildings and plant was proportionately \$4,314,360 in 1910 and \$2,770,862 in 1900. The number of employees at mines and works and the cost of salaries and wages are given for each census year in Table 10.

TABLE 10. Employees on wages and salaries at lode mines.

Classes of employees.	- 19	10.	1900. •	
•	No.	\$	No.	\$
Officers, clerks etc	114 2,514	215, 531 2, 709, 499	239 3,630	321,499 2,204,236
Totals	2,628	2,925,030	3,869	2,525,735

The average cost of salaries and wages per employee was \$1,113 in 1910 and \$653 in 1900, being an increase of \$460 per employee or about 70 per cent. The aggregate weeks of employment during the year were 81,438 in 1910 and 160,630 in 1900. All of the lode mines in 1900 were in British Columbia and Nova Scotia. Ontario and the Yukon each with three mines are reported for the first time in 1910 in addition to British Columbia and Nova Scotia.

GOLD, PLACER.

The mining of placer gold in 1910 was confined to the province of British Columbia and Yukon Territory and shows a falling off in production in the decade of 366,243 ounces and \$5,023,623 in value which may be accounted for by the decrease in the output of the Yukon gold fields of \$4,450,782. The production from 268 claims in 1910 was 250,624 ounces valued at \$4,711,301, being at the rate of \$18.80 per ounce, as against 527 claims reported in 1900 having an output of 616,867 ounces valued at \$9,746,563 or \$15.80 per ounce. A more advanced method of mining by the installation of steam thawing and of dredging plants has superseded the old one of thawing the frozen ground by means of the simple wood fire, and in consequence the number of individual claims has been materially reduced.

In 1910 the value of buildings and plant was \$9,405,594; the plant consisted of 4 mills, 249 sluicing plants, 95 hydraulicking works and 298 engines and motors of 7,773 horse-power; the employees on salaries and wages numbered 1,752 at a cost of \$1,767,218 and aggregated 60,802 weeks of employment during the year.

In 1900 the value of buildings and plant was \$4,996,714; the plant consisted of 4 concentrating apparatus, 61 sluicing plants, 30 hydraulicking plants and 22 engines and motors of 2,058 horse-power; employees on salaries and wages numbered 6871 at a cost of \$321,794 and aggregate weeks of working time were 18,512 during the year.

The exports and imports of gold are shown in table VII, pages 41 and 42

for each of the census years.

· IRON ORE.

The production of iron ore is derived from 13 deposits of ore in the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec and the quantities and values in the census year amounted to 350,228 tons worth \$802,197. Eleven mines in 1900 produced 283,124 tons of the value of \$436,720. There were 5 smelters in operation in each census year with 46 engines of 3,417 horse-power in 1910 and 29 engines of 1,914 horse-power in 1900. Capital invested in buildings and plant was \$1,439,003 in 1910 and \$768,591 in 1900. Employees and wages were 1,012 and \$573,646 in 1910 and 1,191 and \$271,691 in 1900. The aggregate weeks of employment during 1910 were 44,285 and 36,702 in 1900. The average hours per week were 59 8.

Manufactures of pig iron from Canadian ores in 1900 were 6,677 tons, worth \$170,280 and in 1910 they were 97,565 tons of the value of \$1,584,236. In addition to this there was a production of 7,177 tons of ferro-silicon valued at \$307,556. Imports and exports of iron ore will be found in Table VII, pages 41

and 42.

LEAD.

The production of lead is derived from various ores as shown for quantities and values, in Table 11 for the census years 1910 and 1900.

¹ The number of employees and cost of salaries and wages in 1900 does not include those engaged in the production of gold of the value of \$5,064,966, the difference between the figures furnished by the Interior Department and that given to the enumerators for that census year.

TABLE 11. Production of lead.

Source.		1910.		1900.			
,	Quantity.		Value.	. Quantity.		Value.	
			\$			\$	
Lead ore	ton {ton {lb. {ton {lb.	100 2,337 34,477,100 3,761 118,470	56,400	lb. ton	4,423,680 651	115,712 39,811	
Totals	ton lb.	6,198 34,595,570	152, 425 621, 596		651 4,423,680	115,712 39,811	

Statistics of capital, plant, employees and wages for lead have been given under silver-lead and gold, lode or vein. Ontario, British Columbia and the Yukon are the only provinces reporting the production of lead in 1910. The value of exports and imports of lead will be found in Table VII, pages 41 and 42.

NICKEL.

The production of nickel is confined to the Sudbury and Cobalt districts of the province of Ontario. The quantity and value of nickel produced in the census years is given in table 12.

TABLE 12. Production of nickel in 1910 and 1900.

_	(3)		1910.			1900.		
Source.	Mines.		Quantity.		Value.	Value. G		Value.
Nickel-copper ore	5	6	lb.	53,765,008 1,401,244		{tons {lb.	12,466 22,787,364	
Totals			"	55, 166, 252	8,276,313	{tons	12,466 22,787,364	

The increase in value of production over 1900 was therefore \$5,998,749 or a percentage increase of 263.4 in the decade.

The value of buildings and plant in 1910 was \$1,494,454 in nickel-copper mines; the plant consisted of two blast furnaces and 41 engines and motors of 5,155 horse-power; employees on salaries and wages numbered 384 at a cost of \$1,011,964 and the aggregate weeks of working time in the year were 71,805.

In 1900 buildings and plant were worth \$123,188; the plant consisted of 10 blast furnaces and 42 engines and motors of 2,085 horse-power; employees numbered 1,240 and the cost of wages and salaries was \$752,237, and the aggregate weeks of working time in the year were 50,121.

There were produced also from the treated ores over 954 tons of white arsenic valued at \$46,304 and 55 tons of cobalt and nickel oxides valued at \$47,036.

The quantities and values of exports of nickel contained in ore, matte, etc., will be found in Table VII, pages 41 and 42.

SILVER.

The production of silver contained in bullion or estimated as recovered from mattes, ores, etc., was, as is shown in summary Table 13 for the year 1910.

TABLE 13. Silver production in 1910.

Source.	Quantity.		Value.	
•			8	
Silver ore	foz. ton oz. ton	10, 163 3, 993 32, 798, 845 12	5, 08 859, 42 16, 777, 82 1, 37	
Gold, placer. Gold ore, lode or vein Copper-gold ore-	oz. oz. oz.	39, 293 106, 767 657, 226	841,41 19,98 55,16 339,06	
Totals	ton oz.	4,005 35,302,643	18,899,24	

Similarly the production for 1900 by source was as shown in Table 14.

TABLE 14. Silver production in 1900.

	Source.	 Qu	antity.	Value.
Silver-lead ore		 ton oz. ton oz. oz. oz.	2, 293 130, 000 76, 927 441, 518 538, 480 47, 809	75,000 2,986,048 268,118 294,188
Totals	•••••	 ton oz.	79, 220 1, 157, 807	3,776,442

It will thus be observed that the production of silver ore is five times greate than ten years ago, owing to the discovery of silver-cobalt ore in the province of Ontario. All the silver-lead ore is found in British Columbia.

The plant in Canada consisted in 1910 of 27 mills, one smelter, 214 engines and motors of 9,398 horse-power and together with buildings were valued at \$4,681,691. In 1900 the plant consisted of 4 mills, 27 engines of 1,212 horse-power which with buildings were valued at \$701,724. The aggregate weeks of working time were 202,106 in 1910 and 76,920 in 1900. The number of persons employed and the cost of salaries and wages is presented in the following summary table for the census years 1910 and 1900.

TABLE 15. Employees, wages and salaries in silver and silver-lead mines.

		1910.	1900.		
Classes of employees.	Number.	Salaries and wages.	Number.	Salaries and wages.	
	No.	\$	No.	\$	
Officer, managers, etc	210 3,846	341,851 3,566,461	145 1,391	230, 433 1, 424, 953	
Totals	4,056	3,908,312	1,536	1,655,386	

The value of exports of silver in ore, matte, etc., is given in Table VII, page 42.

ZINC.

The production of zinc from zinc ores and silver-lead ores was 910 tons of zinc ore valued at \$24,880 and 6,967,983 lbs. of zinc in ore and in matte valued at \$354,766. In 1910 there were 250 tons of ore produced valued at \$5,000. All of the zinc produced is from the provinces of British Columbia and Ontario. Table VII, page 41 gives the quantities and values of the exports and imports of zinc in 1910 and 1900.

NON-METALLIC PRODUCTS.

ASBESTOS.

The production of asbestos is confined to the province of Quebec and is mined in considerable quantities in the counties of Beauce, Megantic and Richmond. Comparative statistics are given in the following table for the census years 1900 and 1910 showing the number of mines in operation, the value of buildings and plant, the number of employees on salaries and wages and the quantity and value of asbestos and asbestic produced.

TABLE 16. Production of asbestos, 1900 and 1910.

Asbestos.	·	1900.	1910.
Mines	no.	6	1
Mills	no.	5	2
Engines and motors	no.	32	19
Iorse-power	no.	1,365	15,93
alue of buildings and plant		278,000	2,585,84
Employees on salaries		48	7
alaries	\$	29,597	103,27
Employees on wages	no.	684	3,11
Vages		194,051	1,502,5
ore treated	ton	23,696	1,796,33
Products of treated ore—			
Asbestos	\$	15,922	100, 24
Asbestic	Š	7,000	24,75
alue of—		1 1	
Asbestos	\$	401,832	3,595,0
Asbetic	\$	15,000	18,5

The aggregate time of all employees during the year was 139,892 weeks as compared with 28,770 weeks in 1900, and the average hours of working time per week was 55.4 in 1910 and the quantity of asbestos rock raised during the year was 1,946,027 tons. Manufactures of asbestos in the census year were valued at \$514,772 as against \$68,945 in 1900. Exports and imports are given in Table NII, pages 41 and 42.

CALCÍUM CARBIDE.

The production of calcium carbide in 1910 was valued at \$515,457 according to the census of manufactures, four of the plants being in Ontario and one in Quebec. Two plants in 1900 produced 1,351 tons valued at \$69,305, both being situated in Ontario. The capital invested in buildings and plant in 1910 was \$286,682, the plant consisted of five mills with 69 engines of 6,933 horse-power; employees on salaries and wages numbered 207 at a cost of \$118,089, and the aggregate weeks of employment during the year were 9,510. Similar figures for 1900 are not available.

COAL.

The mining of coal of all classes is confined to the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and the Yukon territory in the western and to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in the eastern parts of the Dominion. location of the principal coal areas by provinces is as follows:
Alberta—Calgary, Edmonton, Macleod, Medicine Hat and Red Deer

British Columbia—Vancouver Island, Crowsnest Pass in East Kootenay and the Nicola valley.

New Brunswick—Grand Lake district in Queens County.

Nova Scotia—Cape Breton, Pictou, Cumberland, Inverness and Colchester counties.

Saskatchewan—Estevan and Souris in Assiniboia East.

Yukon territory—Tantalus in southern Yukon and Coal Creek in northern Yukon.

Bituminous coal forms by far the largest proportion of the total output of Canadian collieries being more than 90 per cent, and is exclusively mined in Nova. Scotia and New Brunswick, and forms the greater part of the output of Alberta. and British Columbia. Lignite coal is found in Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and the Yukon. There is but one anthracite mine operating in Canada and it is situated at Bankhead, Alberta. This mine operated the only briquetting plant in existence in 1910, but new plants are being installed in Nova Scotia and in British Columbia.

The tonnage raised in 1900 and 1910 may be classed as follows:

	,	Mines.	1900.	Mines.	1910.
					·
Anthracite coal. Bituminous coal. Lignite coal.		1 41 14	17, 549 5, 253, 257 50, 869	1 94 128	269,787 12,045,265 824,584

Although coal is mined so extensively in Eastern and in Western Canada it is by no means sufficient to supply our needs. The Customs Department in its published report gives the exports and imports of coal and from them the following table (No. 17) has been deduced for the eleven years beginning with 1900:

 $45448 - 3\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE 17. Imports of coal by classes.

Year.	Bituminous Coal.		Anthracite	oal and dust.	Bituminous coal dust.		
1900	Tons. 2, 439, 764 2, 516, 392 3, 047, 392 3, 511, 412 4, 053, 900 4, 176, 274 4, 495, 550 6, 370, 152 6, 025, 574 5, 625, 663 5, 966, 466	Value. 4,310,964 4,956,025 5,712,058 7,776,717 9,108,208 8,002,896 8,360,348 13,232,445 12,516,748 11,455,818 11,919,341	1,933,283 1,652,451 1,456,713 2,275,018 2,604,137 2,200,863 3,141,873 3,160,110 3,017,844	Value. 6,602,912 7,923,950 7,021,939 7,028,664 10,461,223 12,093,371 10,304,308 14,506,129 14,478,536 13,906,152 14,735,062	Tons. 330,174 414,432 489,548 550,883 608,041 650,261 747,251 1,139,256 1,111,811 1,230,017 1,365,281	98,349 275,559 264,556 420,317 544,128 343,456 489,186 1,121,949 1,355,677 1,469,889 1,795,598	

Note. From 1900 to 1906 inclusive, the fiscal year is used and from that year on, the calendar year.

The consumption of coal computed from production, less exports added to imports is presented in the following table.

TABLE 18. Consumption of coal in Canada by 5 year periods.

Calendar Year.	Canadian.	Imported.	Total.	Percentage of Canadian.	Percentage of imported.	Consumption per capita.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			Tons.
1900 1905 1910	2,433,898 7,032,661 10,240,076	7,343,880	7,795,461 14,376,541 20,678,199	48.92	51.08	2.399

The number of engines and motors and their horse-power employed in the coal mining industry in 1900 was 363 with 34,671 horse-power and in 1910 the number of engines rose to 880 and the indicated horse-power to 104,178.

The aggregate weeks employed during the year was 607,898 in 1900 and 1,405,664 in 1910. The average hours of working time per week in 1910 was 52.5

Tables 19 and 20 show comparative figures for the production of coal, the number of persons employed, the salaries and wages paid them and the value of production by provinces and Canada for the census years 1900 and 1910.

TABLE 19. Coal production in Canada and the Provinces compared for 1900 and 1910.

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				
Provinces	Coal r	aised in	· Increase in 1910 over 1900	Increase per cent 1910 over 1900
	1900	1910	over 1900	
	tons	tons	tons	p.c.
Canada Alberta British Columbia New Brunswick Nova Scotia Saskatchewan Yukon	296,231 1,582,859	6,561,345	2,950,011 1,437,644 114,720 3,164,309 142,177	995.84 90.82 1,185.12 93.14 396.37

TABLE 20. Persons employed, salaries and wages paid and value of production compared for Canada and the Provinces in 1900 and 1910.

	1900			1910			
Provinces	Em- ploy- ces	Salaries and wages	Value of production.	Em- ploy- ees	Salaries and wages	Value of production ¹	
Canada	No. 14,504 829 4,393 48 9,184 50 -	\$ 7,538,452 446,131 3,085,808 12,024 3,973,488 21,001	686,645 4,273,719 18,580 7,966,049	6,515 7,238 324 14,977	\$ 18,653,357 4,606,828 5,454,126 119,179 8,230,60 173,754 68,800	7,831,775 8,413,098 317,510 15,468,662 267,596	

¹Includes the value of coke produced.

Exports and imports of coal are shown in table VII, pages 41 and 42 and , also for imports in table 17, page 14.

COKE.

Coke is made in Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario and Nova Scotia. There were 2,441 coking ovens in 1910 and 1,389,053 tons of bituminous coal were converted into 913,887 tons of coke having a value of \$3,453,424. The coal used at the Ontario ovens was all imported.

Exports and imports of coke are given in Table VII, pages 41 and 42.

CORUNDUM.

The production of corundum is confined to the province of Ontario and in 1910 the value was \$200,120 as against \$43,429 in 1900. The output in 1910 consisted of ore, 7,349 tons valued at \$22,047 and corundum in grain 3,367,650 lb. valued at \$178,073 as against 868,000 lb. in 1900 valued at \$43,429.

The plant consisted of two mills and 5 engines of 565 horse power there being no statistics available for 1900. Employees on salaries and wages numbered 188 in 1910 with payments of \$115,537 for salaries and wages. The aggregate weeks of working time in the year were 9,776 and the average hours of working time per week 58.

Exports of corundum will be found in Table VII, page 42.

FELDSPAR.

The total production of feldspar in 1910 was 17,113 tons valued at \$65,855 as compared with 1,213 tons valued at \$1,820 in 1900. In 1910 the value of buildings and plant was \$10,800 and there were 8 engines and motors of 675 horse-power. Employees numbered 84 and their salaries and wages amounted to \$41,666. The aggregate weeks of employment during the year were 3,377. Comparative figures for 1900 are not available.

The quantities and values of exports and imports are given in Table VII,

pages 41 and 42.

GRAPHITE.

Ontario and Quebec are the only producers of graphite and in 1910 their total production was 20,481 tons valued at \$60,079, as against 3,000 tons of the

value of \$48,000 in 1900. Manufactures of graphite were \$7,000 in 1900 and \$112,407 in 1910. The plant consisted of 3 mills and one refinery in 1910 with an investment of \$257,000 for buildings and plant. Employees of all classes in 1910 numbered 182 with payments of \$78,839. Aggregate weeks of employment in the year were 9,108 and the average hours of working time per week were 59.5. Similar figures are not available for 1900.

For imports and exports see Table VII, pages 41 and 42.

GRINDSTONES AND PULPSTONES.

The production of grindstones, pulpstones, etc., amounted in the census year 1910 to \$80,465 as against \$41,400 in 1900. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec were the provinces producing this kind of abrasive goods in 1910. The industry had 4 mills and 18 engines of 670 indicated horse-power, and a capital investment in buildings and plant of \$193,200. Employees numbered 248 with salaries and wages amounting to \$69,820. Comparative figures are not available for 1900. Manufactures in the census year amounted to \$64,350.

Imports and exports are shown in Table VII, pages 41 and 42.

GYPSUM.

The production of gypsum in 1910 was 515,804 tons of the value of \$598,312 as compared with 209,356 tons valued at \$194,128 in 1900. The plant consisted of 5 mills and 31 engines of 1,023 indicated horse-power which with buildings made a total of \$538,516 for investment of capital in 1910 as against 6 engines of 403 horse-power and a value of buildings together totalling \$39,150 in 1900. The number of employees on salaries and wages was 886 in 1910 and 385 in 1900; salaries and wages cost \$400,058 in 1910 and \$114,195 in 1900; aggregate weeks of working time were 36,382 in 1910 and 15,734 in 1900. Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec are all producers of gypsum.

Manufactures of gypsum were reported in 1900 at \$88,706 and in 1910 the

value was \$634,005.

Imports and exports of gypsum and its manufactures are presented in Table VII, pages 41 and 42.

MICA.

Returns received from 21 operators of mica mines in 1910 indicate a production in the census year of the value of \$187,544 as compared with a value of \$272,016 in 1900. The value of buildings and plant was \$168,904 in 1910 and \$25,075 in 1900. All the mica mines are situated in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Manufactures of mica were valued at \$482,587 in 1910 and \$406,573 in 1900.

Exports of mica are shown in Table VII, page 42.

MINERAL PIGMENTS.

The quantity of barytes shipped in 1910 was reported as 3,500 tons valued at \$7,000, and in 1900 it was 1,286 tons with a value of \$4,992. The value of buildings and plant was \$10,000 in 1910 and the number of employees was 15 with wages amounting to \$5,000. The province of Quebec furnished the whole production of barytes.

Iron ochres and iron oxides together were produced to the amount of 1,906 tons with a value of \$26,175. The number of persons employed was 28 and the cost for salaries and wages was \$11,495. The production of iron ochres and iron

oxides was also furnished by the province of Quebec.

Imports and exports of mineral pigments are shown in Table VII, pages 41 and 42.

MINERAL WATER.

The quantity and value of mineral water produced in 1910 was 1,568,057 gallons worth \$203,595, and in 1900 it was 983,868 gallons worth \$97,638, an increase in the decade of 584,189 gallons and \$105,957. The number of engines and motors was 17 with indicated horse-power of 128; buildings and plant were valued at \$213,100 in 1900 and at \$251,938 in 1910; employees numbered 69 with aggregate working time of 2,868 weeks and wages amounting to \$22,391 in 1900 and 159 employees with aggregate working time of 8,160 weeks and \$90,876 in wages in 1910. The provinces reporting were Ontario and Quebec with 6 wells each. The imports of mineral waters in 1910 were valued at \$188,559 as against \$30,343 in 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS MINERALS.

The statistics for miscellaneous minerals for 1910 and 1900 are presented in table 21 and show for the following mines or works in 1910 viz: 1 aluminium, 1 dolomite, 1 fluorspar, 1 tripolite, 1 manganese, 1 mineral earth, 1 moulding sand and 1 slate. In 1900 there were 19 in this class, viz: 1 actinolite, 1 anthracite coal, 2 barytes, 1 corundum, 2 feldspar, 2 graphite, 2 ochre, 1 peat, 1 silica, 1 slate, 1 soapstone, 1 tale, 2 tripolite and 1 zinc.

TABLE 21. Miscellaneous minerals.

Statistics of miscellaneous minerals	1910	1900
No. of mines or works. No. Plant, mills, etc. " Engines and motors. " Horso-power " Value of buildings and plant. \$ Employees on salaries. No. Salaries. \$ Employees on wages. No. Wages. \$ Aggregate weeks employed during the year. No. Average hours of working time per week. No. Value of production. \$	8 2 36 460 1,720,700 12 16,980 327 182,298 16,367 55:2 11,052,322	19 6 27 1,110 415,287 30,578 417 130,886 15,778

Table VII, pages 41 and 42 gives the statistics of exports and imports of aluminium, manganese and slate.

NATURAL GAS.

The production of natural gas in 1910 was 6,910,381,635 cubic feet valued at \$1,335,062, and in 1900 the value was \$139,703, an increase in the ten years of \$1,195,359. Quantities were not given in 1900. Returns were received from 110 wells in 1910 as against 13 in 1900, the invested capital was \$1,546,569 in 1910 and \$368,527 in 1900 and the employees numbered 218 with salaries and wages amounting to \$102,004 in 1910 as against 23 employees and \$21,908 in 1900. Ontario produced more than 98 per cent of the total output, the other provinces reporting being Alberta and Quebec. New Brunswick has recently struck gas. in paying quantities but the wells had not been producers when the census was taken.

PETROLEUM, CRUDE.

The production of crude petroleum in 1910 was 10,480,238 gallons of the value of \$467,498 from 219 wells reporting. There were 167 engines of 3,211 horse-power and the value of buildings and plant was \$1,303,768. The number of persons employed was 440 with a cost in salaries and wages of \$191,598. The aggregate number of weeks employed during the year was 19,398 and the average hours of working time per week was 56.6. Ontario and New Brunswick are the sole producers, the latter having but one well that reported. No returns for crude petroleum were received in 1900. Refined oils and by-products to the value of \$2,608,830 were produced in Ontario during 1910. The imports of crude oil in 1910 were 53,604,053 gallons valued at \$1,639,358. Other oil imports included: 7,656,727gallons of refined and illuminating oils valued at \$520,364, 16,679,691 gallons of gasoline valued at \$1,693,296, and 4,081,257 gallons of lubricating oils valued at \$718,381. Imports of crude petroleum are given in Table VII, page 41.

PHOSPHATE (APATITE).

The shipments of phosphate or apatite in 1910 were 1,396 tons of the value of \$23,999 as compared with 495 tons valued at \$3,807 in 1900. The production of phosphate is confined to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

PYRITES.

The production of pyrites in 1910 was 77,813 tons valued at \$328,648, of which 32,165 tons were iron pyrites and 45,648 tons, copper and sulphur pyrites. In 1910 there were five mines with 22 engines of 1,305 horse-power. The value of buildings and plant was \$201,314, the number of employees was 287, the cost of salaries and wages was \$142,806 and the aggregate weeks of working time in the year 14,183. In 1900 there was one mine producing 15 tons valued at \$105. Other statistics for 1900 are not available. Nearly all the pyrites is derived from the mines of Ontario and Quebec. The value of exports and imports are given in Table VII, page 42 for each census year.

QUARTZ (SILICA).

The production of silica quartz from three mines all situated in the province of Ontario in 1910 was 11,950 tons of the value of \$27,520 and in 1900 it was 5,000 tons valued at \$6,500. The quantities and values of exports and imports are given in Table VII, page 41.

SALT.

The total production of salt in 1910 was 80,360 tons, and inclusive of packages, were valued at \$614,496. In 1900 the production was 56,824 tons valued at \$345,148. Nine wells reported in 1910 with an investment of \$857,349 in buildings and plant, and in 1900 with the same number of wells, the value was \$558,192. The employees in 1910 numbered 205, and the cost of salaries and wages was \$121,675, and in 1900 they were 208 in number with a cost for salaries and wages of \$86,444. Ontario is the only province in which salt is produced. The values of exports and imports will be found in Table VII, pages 41 and 42.

TALC.

Three talc mines in 1910 produced 8,656 tons of talc of the value of \$23,610 as compared with 1,000 tons valued at \$4,000 in 1900. All the talc produced comes from British Columbia and Ontario.

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS AND CLAY PRODUCTS.

CEMENT, PORTLAND.

The production of Portland cement in Canada shows a remarkable increase in this growing industry during the decade. In 1900 the production from 7 operating plants was 414,055 bbls. valued at \$765,876 while in 1910 with 24 plants in operation the output was 4,385,879 bbls. of the value of \$5,851,066, being more than ten times greater in quantity but less than 8 times in value. Table 22 shows the annual production and its value for the 11 years since 1900.

TABLE 22. Production of Portland Cement in Canada in the decade 1900-1910.

	Year	Barrels	Value
		 No.	\$
		414,055 450,394	765,87 660,03
902		 722,525 $719,993$	1,225,24
9051		 967,172 $1,600,000$ $2.128.374$	2,271,00
907		 2,441,868 2,666,333	3,781,3 3,709,9
909		 4,067,709 4,385,879	

¹Census returns.

Although the production of cement has multiplied tenfold it is not yet equal to supply the demand for construction work, as in 1910 there were upwards of 349,000 barrels of 350 lb. imported during the year. When the new plants mentioned are in operation and when some of the older plants have increased their capacity, it may be expected that they will be able to meet the growing demand.

The plants in operation in 1910 were situated as follows: Alberta 3, British Columbia 1, Manitoba 2, Nova Scotia 1, Ontario 14, and Quebec 3. The following table shows for the two census years by provinces (1) the number of plants in operation, (2) the capital invested and (3) the daily capacity of plants in barrels of 350 lb. net.

TABLE 23. Plants in operation showing capital invested and daily capacity in 1900 and 1910.

·	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910
CANADA Alberta British Columbia Manitoba Nova Scotia Ontario Quebec	No. 7 5 2	No. 24 3 1 2 1 14 3	-	\$ 10,482,167 2,708,000 1,500,000 137,500 37,000 4,785,817 1,313,850	. 1 1 1	bbls. 25,835 3,300 2,050 215 200 15,300 4,770

¹Not given in 1900 census.

⁴⁵⁴⁴⁸⁻⁴

New plants are being constructed at Blairmore and Edmonton in Alta., Princeton and Tod Inlet in B. C., Winnipeg, Man., Owen Sound, Hamilton, Brantford, Ont., and Neuville, Que.

The salaries and wages of persons employed in cement works are compared in the following table for Canada and the provinces, and show an increase of 1,663 in the total number of persons employed in the industry and of \$1,180,570 in the total cost of salaries and wages. The total number of weeks of all employees in 1900 was 19,962 and in 1910 it was 92,389 with an average of 61.3 hours per week.

TABLE 24. Salaries and wages of persons employed in the production of Portland Cement.

	190	00.	1910.	
Province.	Employees	Salaries and wages.	Employees	Salaries and wages.
• .				
CANADA	558	221,514	2,221	1,402,08
Alberta	-		169	175,02
British Columbia	-	-	261	180,64
Manitoba	_	_	71	23,65
Nova Scotia	_ :	_	19	8,10
Ontario		186,300		744,99
Quebec	58	35,214	369	269,67

Table 25 shows the quantity and value of Portland cement produced by provinces. A foot note gives the average price per barrel in the two census years indicating a fall of 51 cents per barrel in the decade.

TABLE 25. Production of Portland Cement in Canada and the provinces in 1900 and 1910.

Province.	190	00.	1910.	
1 Toy mee.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
	No.	. \$.No.	\$.
CANADA. Alberta. British Columbia. Manitoba. Nova Scotia.	- - -	765,876 - - - - -	389,428 282,540 40,328 25,528	797,891 420,810 48,910 38,030
Ontario. Quebec.	342,055 72,000	619,018 146,858		

Average price per bbl. \$1.85 \$1.34.

Exports and imports of cement are shown in table VII, pages 41 and 42.

CEMENT BLOCKS AND TILES.

The manufactures of cement blocks and tiles in 1910 were valued at \$1,886,529. The number of works was 82, with an investment of \$513,650 in buildings and plant. The plant consisted of 108 engines of 4,130 horse-power, the number of employees was 967 and the cost of wages and salaries was \$464,387. The aggregate weeks of working time employed during the year was 29,179 and the average hours of working time per week was 58. No returns for the production of cement blocks and tiles were received in 1900.

CLAY PRODUCTS.

The production of clay products compared for the census years 1900 and 1910 is presented in the three following tables. Table 26 shows the number of plants in operation and the capital invested in buildings and plant; Table 27 the number of persons employed, their salaries and wages and the value of production, and Table 28 the quantities and values of the different classes of clay products where possible. The aggregate number of weeks of time employed by all classes of employees during the year was 170,984 in 1900 and 306,420 in 1910, while the average hours of working time per week was 56 in 1910, no data being available for 1900.

TABLE 26. Plants and capital invested in clay products compared for 1900 and 1910 by provinces.

Canada and the provinces.				vested in and plant.	Increase of capital 1910 over 1900.		
	1900.	1910.	1900.	1910.	Increase.	Increase per cent.	
CANADA	573	489	4,210,244	10,752,227	6,541,983	· 155·38	
Alberta	5	23			1,839,526		
British Columbia	17 19	19 25	164, 125	649,508	485,383	295.7	
New Brunswick Nova Scotia		11 14			598,098	528.7	
Ontario Prince Edward Island	389	318 2	2,369,627 , 9,450			-86.2	
QuebecSaskatchewan	90		1,125,232	1,500,450	375,218		

Note.—The minus sign indicates decrease.

Table 27 shows the salaries and wages of employees engaged in the clay industry for the census years 1900 and 1910. It will be noted that the only provinces showing decrease are New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The percentage of increase for Canada in salaries and wages was 177.31, of persons employed 43.67, and of value of products 189.77. The production per employee, which increased by nearly 102 per cent in the decade, may be accounted for by the introduction of and improvement in brick machinery.

TABLE 27. Employees on salaries and wages.

	Employees on salaries and wages.			d wages.	Value of products		
Canada and the provinces.	19	900	19	910	value of	products	
·	Number	Salaries and wages	Number	Salaries and wages	• 1900	1910	
		\$		\$	\$	\$	
CANADA	6,705	1,327,533	9,633	3,681,417	3,299,917	9,562,30	
Alberta. British Columbia. Manitoba. New Brunswick. Nova Scotia. Ontario. Prince Edward Island. Quebec. Saskatchewan	272 354 267 311 3,768 81 1,462	10, 300 65, 661 53, 520 53, 039 55, 769 765, 534 3, 954 300, 062 19, 694	573 1,106 193 343 4,691 14 1,522	-399,627 295,536 411,600 49,040 109,308 1,783,495 490 505,088 127,233	90,914 127,336 1,933,859 10,335	635,50 1,026,07 83,76 227,70 4,923,28 1,62 1,451,89	

Ontario is the first in rank as a producer of clay products with 51.5 per cent of the total, Quebec is second with 15.2 per cent, Manicoba third with 10.7 per cent, Alberta fourth with 9.8 per cent, British Columbia fifth with 6.6 per cent, Saskatchewan sixth with 2.9 per cent, Nova Scotia seventh with 2.4 per cent, New Brunswick eighth with .85 per cent and Prince Edward Island ninth with little more than one-sixth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 28. Production of clay products in 1900 and 1910.

Class.	190	0.	1910).
CARSS.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	No.	\$	No.	\$
Common brick	371,202,668 14,444,000 25,000	2,196,239 $134,336$ $1,300$		
Silicate brick	5,748,000 23,145,700	72,27 5	33,474,261 49,106,392	· -
Sewer pipe Terra cotta Pottery and earthenware	· · · -	369,631 48,000 226,020	- -	623,45 67,59 362,73
Rooting tile	49,500	767 -	15,000 106,000 2,979,600	30 3,46
Firebrick and fireclays			2,379,000 - -	39,98 171,27
Totals	-	3,299,917	_	9,562,30

Includes bath brick, block brick, hollow brick, boiler tile, building tile, and clays not specified.

Exports and imports of clay products are given in Table VII., pages 41 and 42.

LIME.

All the provinces of Canada contributed to this industry, and in 1910 produced 5,271,897 bushels of lime valued at \$1,183,131 as against 3,201,494 bushels of the value of \$523,862 in 1900. The number of kilns reported in 1900 was 163 as against 102 in 1910; the plant consisted of 50 engines or 681 horse-power as against nil in 1900; the invested capital was \$885,276 in 1910 and \$202,852 in 1900; employees numbered 1,016 in 1910 and 747 in 1900; salaries and wages amounted to \$444,350 in 1910 and \$218,727 in 1900; aggregate weeks of employment during the year were 42,261 in 1910 and 27,231 in 1900.

Imports and exports are shown in Table VII, pages 41 and 42.

SAND AND GRAVEL.

The production of sand and gravel in 1910 amounted to 2,939,205 tons of the value of \$2,330,458, as against 272,192 tons valued at \$38,166 in 1900.

Production by provinces is given in Table 29 for the census years 1910 and 1900.

	No. of	pits.	191	0.	1900.		
Provinces.	1910.	1900.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		0.1	tons.`	\$	tons.	\$.	
Alberta British Columbia. Manitoba. New Brunswick. Nova Scotia. Ontario. Quebec.	101 4 3 8 2 1 75 8	81 - 2 1 2 72 72	2,939,205 77,500 976,700 962,198 1,900 16,000 684,757 220,150	2,330,458 70,500 975,900 640,949 1,930 7,200 289,089 344,890	15,092 37 1,000 232,563	38,16 85 24 4,10 25,96 7,00	

TABLE 29. Production of sand and gravel.

In 1910 the value of buildings and plant was \$384,690; there were 37 engines of 1,351 horse-power; 653 employees received \$307,017 in salaries and wages and the aggregate weeks of employment in the year were 24,222. In 1900 buildings and plant were valued at \$17,935; there were 2 engines of 60 horse-power; the number of employees was 63; the cost of salaries and wages \$15,640 and the aggregate weeks of employment during the year were 1,732.

The value of exports and imports are given in Table VII, pages 41 and 42.

STONE PRODUCTION, BUILDING, MONUMENTAL, ETC., FOR 1910 AND 1900.

The production of building stone, monumental stone, paving stone, crushed stone, rubble and furnace flux is presented in Tables 30, 31 and 32 for the census years 1910 and 1900. Table 30 gives (1) the number of quarries, (2) the number of engines and motors and their indicated horse-power, and (3) the value of the buildings and plant by classes of stone.

TABLE 30. Stone production, quarries, plant and capital invested in buildings and plant in 1910 and 1900.

Classes of stone.	Quar	ries.	es. Plant.		ıt.		Value of building and plant.			
Classes of scolle.	1910. 190		1910. 1900.		1910.		1900.		1910.	1900.
·	No.	No.	Engines	H.P.	Engines	Н.Р.	\$	\$		
Granite, building. Granite paving blocks Limestone (dimension) Limestone for flux Marble Rubble and other stone Sandstone	124 4 5 32	19 - 98 5 - 1	1 120 10 34	1,638 1 4,136 770 1,085 369	- 69 -	478 1,259 - - 601	402, 649 1, 034, 554 116, 500 575, 853 121, 000	87,990 203,195 - 206,950		
Trap rock	225	154	234	7,998	109	2,338	2,250,556	358, 13		

¹Included with granite in 1900. ²Include ³Included with limestone in 1900 and 1910. ²Included with limestone and sandstone in 1900.

Table 31 gives the number of persons employed and the cost of salaries and wages by classes of stone.

TABLE 31. Employees, salaries and wages in the production of stone.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	191	.0.	1900.	
Classes of stone.	Employees.	Salaries and wages.	Employees.	Salaries and wages.
•	No.	\$	No.	\$
Granite, building. Granite paving blocks	1	429,598	749	261,945
Limestone (dimension)	1,880	820,230	1,854 104	605,336 55,850
Marble	198 677	141,119 305,639 177,512	- 3 544	 8 120 000
Trap rock.	429	3, 183	- 544	132,899

¹Included with granite in 1910. ²Included with limestone (dimension) in 1910. ³Included with limestone and sandstone in 1900.

Table 32 gives the production by classes of each kind of stone by quantities and values.

TABLE 32. Production of stone; building, monumental, etc.

Classes of stone.	19)10.	- 1900.	
Classes of shoffe.			. ,	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Granite, building	59,613		89,825	604, 136
Granite paving blocksno.	601,181		1	1
Limestone (dimension)	891,264		325,888	816,526
Limestone for flux ton	200, 293		78,462	68,351
Marblec. yd.	26,485	215,000	1	1
Rubble and other stoneton	1,314,053		216,508	101,244
Sandstonec. yd .	158,336		50,681	206,443
Trap rock ton	4,800	4,000	1	1
Totals.		4,200,469		1,796,700

¹Not reported in 1900.

The aggregate weeks of working time during the year were as follows:--

Granite 36,415 weeks in 1910 and 26,028 weeks in 1900; limestone (dimension) including limestone for flux, 75,918 in 1910 and 64,378 in 1900; marble, 10,060 in 1910 and nil in 1900; rubble and other stone, 26,723 in 1910 and included with limestone and sandstone in 1900; sandstone, 12,928 in 1910 and 11,594 in 1900 and trap rock, 440 in 1910 with no report for 1900. The total for all classes was 162,484 weeks in 1910 and 107,027 weeks in 1900. The manufactures include artificial stone of the value of \$94,585 in 1910, which appears in census returns for the first time, and cut stone to the value of \$2,980,653 in 1910 and \$72,700 in 1900.

The value of exports and imports of all classes of stone are given in Table VII, pages 41 and 42.

TABLE I. Summary of the Mineral statistics of Canada and the Provinces by classes of products, showing quantities and values for the census year 1910.

No.	Materials.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$
	CANADA.	-	122,004,932
1	Metallic ores and products	_	48,978,790
2	Antimony t	ons 321	18, 589
3	Copper ore	14,244	59,782
4	Copper-gold ore, raised	1,833,854	-
5	Conner-gold ore, marketed	1,814,933	-
6	Copper-gold ore, treated at works	" 1,527,024	-
_	Products of treated ore—	" 700	10 500
7	Copper ore	b. 3,826,061	10,500 448,870
8		11.306.312	1,483,651
9 10	Copper, fine	" 27,372,188	3,461,818
11		z. 145, 263	2,945,403
12	Gold in matte, fine	" 58,985	1, 192, 180
13	Silver in ore	" 120,509	64,539
14	Silver in matte	" 129,348	69,728
15	Silver fine	" 407,369	204,793
16	Gold ore, lode or vein, raised to	ns. 133,905	-
17	Gold ore, lode or vein, marketed	" 104,861	-
18	Gold ore, lode or vein, treated at works	" 112,584	
10	Products of treated ore-	52,525	1,026,004
19	Gold, logo of Yelli, Elleriti	20,179	400,580
$\frac{20}{21}$		ons 3.761	94.025
22		b. 118,470	14,867
23		oz. 102,366	52,853
24	Silver in matte.	" 4,299	2,158
$\overline{25}$	Silver fine	" 102	54
26	Gold, placer, fine	" 250,624	4,711,301
27		ons 271,898	-
28		" 276,064	_
00	Products of treated ore— Iron oretu	ons 345,432	778,427
29 30		" 7,177	307,556
30 31		" 97,656	
32		" 4.080	
33		" 716	
34		" 100	2,000
35	Nickel-copper ore, raised	656,466	
36		" 629,965	-
	Products of treated ore—	L 02 020 100	1 707 070
37		b. 23,030,123	
38		5,196,000 48,189,008	
39	Nickel, in ore	" 5,576,000	
40		ons 54	
41 42		" 54	

TABLE I. Summary of the Mineral statistics of Canada and the Provinces by classes of products, showing quantities and values for the census year 1910.

No.	Materials.	Quantity.	Value.
			5
43	Silver in ore	10' 169	
44	Silver in ore	10, 163 39, 293	5,082 19,981
45 46	Silver cobalt ore, raised tons	211, 199	· -
	Silver-cobalt ore, marketed " Products of treated ore—	206,371	-
47 48	Silver oretons	3,993	859,429
49	Silver in ore	25,613,304 5,542,900	13,070,698 2,860,060
50 51	Silver, fine	1,642,641	847,063
52	Cobalt	$1,401,244 \\ 3,138,275$	211,505 $52,467$
53 54	Silver-lead ore, raised tons	152,612	-
55	Silver-lead ore, marketed	51,621	1,378
56	Silver in ore oz.	1,292,747	639, 200
57 58	Silver in matte	224,676 $172,926$	116,498 85,719
59	Lead ore tons	2,337	56,400
60 61	Lead in ore lb. Lead in matte "	31,898,272 $2,578,828$	534,723 $72,007$
62	Gold, lode or vein, fineoz.	1,293	23,908
63 64	Gold in matte, fine	180 570	3,600 13,680
65	Zine in ore lb.	5,296,418	- 293,918
66 67	Zinc in matte	1,162,562 633	48,46
68	Zinc ore, marketed "	. 633	_
- 69 70	Zinc ore	350 509,000	$11,20 \\ 12,38$
A	brasive products—		431,97
71	Corundum ore tons Corundum (in grain) lb.	$7,349 \ 3,367,650$	22,04 $178,07$
73	Grindstones tons	5,272	64,46
74 75	Pulpstones. tons Whetstones no.	20,000 21,600	12,00 4,00
76	Infusorial earth and tripolitetons	800	5,00
77 F	All other" 'ucl and light materials—	_	146,38 37,514,10
78	Carbide of calcium tons		515,45
79 80	Coal anthracite, raised	269,787 268,059	790,76
81	Coal, bituminous, raised	12,045,265	
82 83	Coal, bituminous, marketed	10,892,211 $824,584$	26, 365, 26
84	Coal, lignite, marketed "	807, 392	1,971,39
85 86	Coke. " *Illuminating oil. "	913,887	3,453,42 2,609,13
87	Natural gas	6,910,381,635	1,335,06
88 89	Peat	10,480,238	6,12
P	igments— gathering to the state of the state	10, 400, 250	467,49 80,21
90 91	Barytes (crude)tons Cobalt and nickel oxides	3,500 55	7,00 47,03
92	Iron oxide	1,000	15,00
93	Ochres	745	11, 17
94	*Cement blocks and tiles		27,957,60 1,886,52
95 96	Cement, Portlandbbl. Brick, commonno.	4,385,879 689,806,815	5,851,06
97	Brick, pressed "	110,684,980	5,570,91 1,186,62
.98 99	Brick, silicate	33,474,261	314,58
100	Brick, hollow	106,000 3,000,000	3,46 30,00
101	Brick, all other "	66,700	11,18
102 103	Sewer pipe	49, 106, 392	623,45 $1,005,84$
104	Boiler tile "	1,819	12
105	All other tile	95,000 651,500	$\begin{array}{c} 2,70 \\ 11,62 \end{array}$

TABLE I. Summary of the Mineral statistics of Canada and the Provinces by classes of products, showing quantities and values for the census year 1910.

No.	Materials.	Quantity.	Value.
			8
107	Fireclay and fireclay products		58,316
108	Fireproofing no.	2,979,600	215,510
109	Pottery	-	362,735
110	Terra cotta	-	67,597
$\frac{111}{112}$	Clays c. yd.	97,794	97,620 405,991
113	Granite paving blocks	563,000	42,33
114	Limebu.	5,271,897	1,183,13
.115	Limestone (dimension)c. yd.	891, 264	2,043,69
116	Marble	26,485	215,000
117	Rubble and other stone tons	1,314,053	753,148
118	Sand and gravel	2,939,205	2,330,458
119	Sandstonec. yd.	158,336	585, 22
120	Slate sq.	3,959	18,49
121	*Stone, artificial	· - l	95,57
122	*Stone, cut	-	2,980,653
123	Stone, all other tons	4,800	4,000
	Miscellaneous products.—	_=.	7,042,250
124	Arsenic (white) tons	954	46,30
125	Asbestos	100,247	3,595,048
126	ASDESUC	24,751	18,58
127	Dolomite	30,000	24,000
128	Feldspar	17, 113	65, 85
129	Fluorspar	. 175	700
130	Graphite (crude)	5,730	48,879
131	Graphite ore	14,751	11,200
132	Graphite, manufactures of	541.767	40,000
133 134	Gypsum (crude) raised tons Gypsum (crude) marketed "	520,804	598,312
135	Limestone for flux	200, 293	151.07
136	Manganese	200, 255	1,00
137	Mica (crude)	1,183	176, 34
138	Mica, manufactures of	-, 100	383, 934
139	Mineral earthtons	16	80
140	Mineral watergal.	1,568,057	203, 59
141	Moulding sand	1,200	3,05
142	Phosphate (anatite)	1,396	23, 99
143	*Plaster and other manufactures of gypsum"		656,00
144	Purites "	77,813	328,648
145	Salt"	80,360	614, 490
146	Silica (quartz)	11,950	27,520
147	Talc	8,656	23,610

^{*}Full statistics of products marked with a star are given in tables of manufactures.

TABLE I. Summary of the Mineral statistics of Canada and the Provinces by classes of products, showing quantities and values for the census year 1910.

=			
No.	Materials.	Quantity.	Value.
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		\$
	ALBERTA	-	10,515,07
	Fuel and light materials-	~ 000 707	
1 2 3	Coal, anthracite; raised	269,787 268,059	790,760
4 • 5	Coal, bituminous, marketed	2,349,785 2,181,785 626,670	4,948,71
6	Coal, lignite, marketed tons Coke tons	624,741 122,282	1,591,16 501,14
8	Natural gas. c. ft.	75,000,000	22,500
9	Structural materials of stone and clay— *Coment blocks and tiles		174,37
10 11	Cement, Portlandbbl. Brick, commonno.	389,428 52,902,327	797, 89 508, 80
12 13	Brick, pressed no. Brick, silicate no.	15,772,410 1,000,000	196,36 14,00
$\frac{14}{15}$	Fireproofing no. Sewer pipe -	2,000,000	192,00 8,00
16 17	Fireclay and fireclay products Lime bu.	- 372,500	19,20 86,50
18 19	Rubble and other stone tons Sand and gravel tons	140,000 77,500	135,00 70,50
20 21	Sandstonec. yd. *Stone, cut	82,564	256, 41 201, 75
21	BRITISH COLUMBIA	_	24,581,33
	Metallic ores and products—	1 000 054	
1 2 3	Copper-gold ore, raised	1,828,854 1,810,195 1,527,024	
4	Products of treated ore— Copper ore— "	700	10,50
5 6	Copper in ore	3,453,644 11,306,312	419,52 1,483,65
7 8	Copper, fine	27,372,188 145,263	3,461,81 2,945,40
$^{9}_{10}$	Gold in matte, fine	58,985 117,904	1,192,18 63,10
$\frac{11}{12}$	Silver in matte	129,348 407,369	69,72 204,79
13 14	Silver, fine	82, 988 55, 404	· -
15	Gold ore, lode or vein, treated at works" Products of treated ore—	72, 272	-
16 17	Gold, lode or vein, fine	41,651 20,179	812, 16 400, 58
18 19	Lead oretons Lead in orelb.	3,761 39,470	94,02 $13,81$
20 21	Silver in matte "	49,040 4,299	25,00 $2,15$
$\frac{22}{23}$	Silver, fine. " Gold, placer, fine "	102 21,239	350, 16
$\frac{24}{25}$	Silver ore, marketed "	54 54	_
$\frac{26}{27}$	Silver in ore	10,163 152,612	5,08
$\frac{28}{29}$	Silver-lead ore, marketed	51,621 12	1,37
$\frac{30}{31}$	Silver in matte "	1,292,747 224,676	639, 20 116, 49
$\frac{32}{33}$	Silver, fine	172,926 2,337	85,71 56,40
$\frac{34}{35}$	Lead in ore	31,898,272 2,578,828	534,72 72,00
36 37	Gold, lode or vein, fine	1,293 180	23,90 3,60

TABLE I. Summary of the Mineral statistics of Canada and the Provinces by classes of products, showing quantities and values for the census year 1910.

No.	Materials.	Quantity.	Value.
_	BRITISH COLUMBIA—con.		\$
38 39 40 41 42	Zinc ore tons Zinc in ore lb. Zinc in matte " Zinc ore raised tons Zinc ore marketed " Zinc in ore lb.	570 5,296,418 1,162,565 633 633 509,000	13,686 293,918 48,468 - - 12,386
44 45 46 47 48	Fuel and light materials— Coal, bituminous, raised. Coal, bituminous, marketed. Coal, lignite, raised. Coal, lignite, marketed. Coal, lignite, marketed. Coke.	3,008,635 2,716,383 11,868 10,146 241,580	7, 272, 95; 32, 63; 1, 107, 50;
49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	Structural materials of stone and clay— *Cement blocks and tiles. Cement, Portland. bbl. Brick, common. no. Brick, pressed. " Drain tile. " Fireproofing. " Sower pipe. no. Paving brick. no. Granite. c.yd. Lime. bu. Rubble and other stone. tons Sand and gravel. " *Stone, cut. "	282,540 35,384,340 5,650,000 4,815,000 979,600 - 102,000 49,999 318,479 33,800 976,700	252, 74 420, 814 316, 45; 127, 40 62, 87; 23, 51; 102, 00; 3, 26; 103, 36; 75, 19; 35, 00; 975, 90; 212, 83;
62 63	Miscellaneous products— Limestone for fluxtons Talc	800 170	75/ 50/ 2,928,31/
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Structural materials of stone and clay.— *Cement blocks and tiles Cement, Portland	40, 328 65, 424, 800 8, 834, 000 22, 000, 000 500, 000 1, 300 345, 530 39, 207 160, 607 962, 198	42, 57 48, 91 643, 33 107, 74 220, 00 25, 00 30, 00 3, 82 66, 80 99, 39 107, 24 640, 94 600, 03
14 15		40,000	30,00 262,50
	NEW BRUNSWICK	·	1,087,11
1	Metallic ores and products— Iron oretons	24,515	49,0
2 3 4	Whetstones no.	5, 265 21, 600 800	64,30 4,00 5,00
. 6 . 7	Coal, bituminous, marketed	124,400 103,750 52,000	317,5 4,0

TABLE I. Summary of the Mineral statistics of Canada and the Provinces by classes of products, showing quantities and values for the census year 1910.

o.	- Materials.	Quantity.	Value.
	NEW BRUNSWICK-con.		\$
	ructural materials of stone and clay-		
	*Cement blocks and tiles	6 202 100	108,1
	Brick, pressed	$6,323,162 \ 100,000$	53,5 1,5
1	Drain tile "	345,000	6,
2 3	Pottery	-	23,
4	Granitec. yd. Limebu.	$ \begin{array}{c} 581 \\ 375,725 \end{array} $	11, 96.
5	Limestone (dimension) c. yd.	800	2,
6	Marble	$\begin{array}{c} 140 \\ 2,290 \end{array}$	4,
	Sand and gravel	1,900	3, 1,
	Sandstonec. yd.	25,050	83,
0 M	iscellaneous products— Gypsum (crude) raisedtons	91,500	
1	Gypsum (crude) marketed	60,462	. 117,
2	Gypsum (crude) marketed	· -	127,
3 3	Pyritestons	2,800	3,
	NOVA SCOTIA		17,059,
1 M	etallic ores and products— Antimonytons	321	18,
2 7	Conner ore	20	,
3 (Gold ore, lode or vein, raised	48,312 48,312	
5	Gold ore, lode or vein, treated at works	40,312	
6	Gold, lode or vein, fine oz.	8,525	169,
1	Iron oretons	53,135	106,
Ab 8i (orasive products— Grindstones"	7	
	Allother	-' -	31,
o Fu	el and light materials— Coal bituminous, raised.	6,561,345	
1 (Coal bituminous, marketed"	5,889,193	13,812,
2 (Coke	508,025	1,655,
	ructural materials of stone and clay— Cement, Portlandbbl.	25, 528	38,
4]	Brick, common no.	17,985,000	110,
	Brick, pressed	3, 104, 020	31,
	Drain tile	300,000	5, 61,
8 1	Fireclay tons	3,075	9,
	Terra cotta	601,500	1 9.
	Boiler tile	1,819	9,
2 (Granitec. yd.	7,773	20,
	Limebu. Limestone (dimension)c. yd.	40,000 157,607	12, 410,
5 I	Marble "	270	1,
B 8	Sand and gravel tons	16,000	7,
	Sandstonec. yd. Stone, cut	13, 124	61,2 20,6
Мį	scellaneous products—	22 222	
9l 1	Dolomiteton s Gypsum (crude)	30,000 350,594	24,6 360,6
1! N	Manganese "	50	1,0
2 *I	Plaster and other manufactures of gypsum	-	79,
	ONTARIO	-	49,727,4
Me	tallic ores and products—Copper ore, raisedtons	9,100	
	Sopper ore, raised	12,612	

TABLE I. Summary of the Mineral statistics of Canada and the Provinces by classes of products, showing quantities and values for the census year 1910.

ło.	Materials	Quantity	Value .
	ONTARIO—con.	-	\$
35	Copper in ore	429,500	54,546
36	Cold one lode or voin reised	$\frac{1,460}{1,388}$	27,828
37 38	Gold, lode or vein, fine	271,898	-
39	Iron ore, marketed	276,064	-
-	Products of treated ore— Iron ore	267,782	623, 127
40 41	Korro-gilicon	7,177	307,556
42	*Pig iron. " Lead ore. "	97,656 100	1,584,236 2,000
43 44	Nickel-conner are ressed	656,466	-,
45	Nickel-copper ore, marketed	629,965	-
46	Products of treated ore— Copper in ore	23,030,123	1,727,259
47	Conner in matte	5, 196, 000	389,672 7,228,350
48 49	Nickel in ore	48, 189, 008 5, 576, 000	836,458
50	Silver achalt are raised	211,199	· -
51	Silver-cobalt ore, marketed	206,371	-
52	Products of treated ore— Silver ore	3,993	859,429
5 3	Silver ore	25,613,304 5,542,900	13,070,698 2,860,066
54 55	Silver in matte. " Silver, fine. Oz.	1,642,641	847,063
56	Nickel in ore	1,401,244	211,505
57	Cobalt	3,138,275 350	52,467 $11,200$
5 8	A brogissa products		•
59	Communication or tons	7,349 3,367,650	22,047 $178,073$
60 61	*Corundum (in grain). lb. All other.	3,001,000	115,388
	Fuel and light meterials	_	215,457
62 63	*Carbide of calciumtons	42,000	189.000
64	Notural gas	6,834,381,635	1,312,262 2,609,130
65	*Illuminating oil. *Peat		2,009,130 6,120
66 67	Petroleum (crude)gal.	10,428,238	463,498
co	Pigments— Cobalt and nickel oxides tons	55	47,030
6 8	Structural materials of stone and clay—		
69	*Comont blocks and tiles	2,528,463	820,310 3,145,93
70 71	Cement, Portlandbbl. Bright common no.	366,044,805	2,940,89
72	Brick, common	66,624,550	593,729 $79,71$
73 74	Brick, silicate	10,424,261 4,000	200
75	Brick all other	66,700	11, 18
76	Drain tile	33,146,392 95,000	$728,30 \ 2,70$
77 78	Tile, all other	30,000	307,34
79	Pottery	-	95,00 66,59
80 81	Terra cotta		97,62
82	Granitec. yd	6,170	45,30
83	Granite naving blocks no.	443,000 2,597,297	34,97 519,38
84 85	Lime. bu. Limestone (dimension) c. yd.	431,597	759,05
86	Marble	929,566	59,00 406,91
87 88	Rubble and other stone tons Sand and gravel tons	684,757	289,08 184,39
89	Sandstone	37,598	184,39 95,57
90 91	Stone, artificial	1 - 1	825, 26
92	Stone, all other tons	4,800	4,00
00	Miscellaneous products—	954	46,30
93 94	Feldspar "	16,623	56,05
94 95	Feldspar	16,623 175	

TABLE I. Summary of the Mineral statistics of Canada and the Provinces by classes of products, showing quantities and values for the census year 1910.

No. Materials	Quantity	Value
ONTARIO—con.	`	\$.
96 Graphite (crude)	5,431	15,410
97 Graphite, manufactures of. 98 Gypsum (crude) tons	-	40,000
99 Limestone for flux	38,710 176,865	90,180 139,321
100 Mica (crude) " 101 Mica cut or ground "	580	76,230
102 Mineral earthtons	16	293,787 80
Moulding sand tons	1,209,294 1,200	137,600 3,050
105 Phosphate (analyte) "	61	11,344
107 Pyritestons	29,365	104,685 83,572
108 Salt	80,360	614, 496
109 Silica (quartz) " 110 Tale "	11,950 8,486	27,520 23,110
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	3,200	·
		12,320
Structural materials of stone and clay— Brick, common	100 000	1 000
2 Limebu.	180,000 29,250	1,620 10,700
	·	
QUEBEC	-	11,002,232
1 Metallic ores and products—		
2 Copper oretons 3 Iron ore (titaniferous)	1,612	4,836
3 Iron ore (titaniferous). " 4 Iron ore (bog). "	4,080 716	2,290 21,480
Abrasive products— 5 Pulpstones. "		
Pigments—	20,000	12,000
6 Barytes (crude)	3,500	7,000
8 Ochres	1,000	15,000 11,175
Fuel and light materials— Carbide of calcium	1	
10 Natural gas	1,000,000	300,000 300
Structural materials of stone and clay— 11 *Cement blocks and tiles		488,374
12 Cement, Portlandbbl.	1,119,592	1,399,491
14 Brick, pressed "	$\begin{vmatrix} 128,657,381 \\ 3,000,000 \end{vmatrix}$	824,738 30,000
15 Drain tile	10,000,000	178,365
17 Pottery	-	$145,117 \\ 244,735$
18 Fireclay		28,936
20 Granite paying blocks.	$32,011 \\ 120,000$	220, 915 7, 360
21 Lime bu	1, 193, 116	316, 327
22 Limestone (dimension) c. yd. 23 Marble c. yd.	262,053 25,000	772, 592 150, 000
24 Rubble and other stonetons 1	47,790	65,450
25 Sand and gravel	220,150 $3,959$	344,890 18.492
27 *Stone, cut. Miscellaneous products—	-	1,120,765
28 Asbestos tons	100, 247	3,595,048
29 Asbestic " 30 Graphite (crude) "	24,751	18,589
31 Graphite ore "	$\begin{array}{c} 299 \\ 14,751 \end{array}$	33,469 11,200
32 Limestone for flux	22,628	11,006
34 Mica, manufactures of	603	100, 119 90, 147
35 Feldspar tons 36 Mineral water gal.	$\frac{490}{358,763}$	9,800
37 Phosphate (anatite)	1,335	65,995 $12,655$
38 *Plaster and other manufactures of gypsum. tons 39 Pyrites. tons	-	82,000 241,576

TABLE I. Summary of the Mineral statistics of Canada and the Provinces by classes of products, showing quantities and values for the census year 1910.

No.	Materials	Quantity	Value
			8
	SASKATCHEWAN	-	541,671
1 2	Fuel and light materials— Coal, lignite, raisedtons Coal, lignite, marketed	178,046 164,505	267,596
3 4 5 6 7	Structural materials of stone and clay— Brick, common	16,905,000 7,600,000 50,000 50,000	171, 350 99, 000 878 2, 000 850
	YUKON	-	4,550,340
1 2	Metallic ores and products— Copper-gold ore, raisedtons Copper-gold ore, marketed	5,000 4,738	` -
3 4 5 6	Products of treated ore— Copper in ore	372,417 2,605 1,145 1,145	29,34 1,43
7 8 9 10	Products of treated ore— Oz. Gold, lode or vein, fine. Oz. Lead in ore. lb. Silver in ore. Oz. Gold, placer, fine. Oz. Silver, fine. Oz.	961 79,000 53,326 229,385 39,293	16,34 1,05 27,85 4,361,13 19,98
12 13 14 15	Coal, bituminous, marketed	1,100 1,100 8,000 8,000	13,20 80,00

^{*}Full statistics of products marked with a star are given in tables of manufactures.

TABLE II. Capital employed in buildings and plant in 1900 and 1910, by classes of minerals and mineral products, for Canada.

Kind of ore or mineral.		1910.		1900.
	Mines or works.	Value of buildings and plant.	Mines or works.	Value of buildings and plant.
Total	2222	108, 506, 051	1373	42,771,803
Asbestos and asbestic *Asbestos, manufactures of. *Carbide of calcium *Cement blocks and tiles. *Cement, Portland Clay products. Coal and coke, bituminous. Coal, lignite. Copper ore. Copper-gold ore. Felsdpar Gold ore, lode or vein. Gold, placer. Granite. Graphite (crude) Graphite (manufactures of. *Grindstones and pulpstones Gypsum (crude) Iron ore. Lime. Limestone (dimension) Limestone for flux. Manganese Marble Mica and phosphate (apatite) Mica, manufactures of. Mineral water Miscellancous. Moulding sand. Natural gas Nickel and copper ore Petroleum (crude)	17 9 55 82 24 489 94 128 4 128 3 40 268 37 6 6 3 37 102 124 2 2 2 110 5 2 2	2, 585, 840 483, 222 286, 682 513, 650 10, 482, 167 10, 752, 227 38, 625, 349 4, 682, 189 97, 000 1, 996, 735 9, 405, 594 402, 649 257, 000 125, 326 193, 200 538, 516 1, 439, 003 885, 276 1, 034, 554 2 116, 500 175, 454 49, 012 251, 938 2, 996, 343 2, 1, 546, 569 1, 494, 454 1, 303, 768	6 4 2 7 573 411 420 1 1 19 2 2 2 11 163 98 5 3 4 26 12 8 19 4 26 12 8 13 6	278,000 4 2 574,092 4,210,244 25,360,765 17,025 795,300 2 2,770,862 4,996,714 87,990 2 18,350 39,150 768,591 202,852 208,195 8,000 5,300 4 25,075 12,610 131,100 415,287 368,527 123,188
*Plaster and other manufactures of gypsum Pyrites. Rubble and other stone. Salt. Sand and gravel. Sandstone. Silica (quartz) Silver ore Silver-cobalt ore. Silver-lead ore. *Stone artificial. Stone cut, manufactures of. Tale.	7 5 32 9 101 22 3 2 44 27 3 66	2, 441, 477 2, 239, 714 3, 324 2, 643, 662 14, 000	2 5 6 9 81 32 2 7 4 35 4	558, 192 17, 935 66, 950 50, 500 4 651, 224 9, 785

Included in copper ore.
 Not reported in 1900.
 Included in mice and phosphate.
 Included in limestone (dimension).
 Included in limestone and sandstone
 Full statistics of products marked with a star are given in tables of manufactures.

TABLE III. Salaries and wages of persons employed, compared for 1900 and 1910 by classes of ores and mineral products for Canada.

		19	10			190		
Kind of ore or mineral.		fficers salaries		ployees wages.		Officers on salaries		ployees wages
	No.	Salaries	No.	Wages	No.	Salaries	No.	Wages
		. 8		\$		\$		\$
Total	2,884	3,317,030	67,150	39,129,941	1,527	1,512,821	37,065	16,336,27
Asbestos and asbestic	79	103,277			48	29,597	775	ر 194,0
Asbestos, manufactures of Carbide of calcium	22 21	$25,340 \\ 25,648$	150 186		1	4	90	10 67
Cement blocks and tiles	83	77, 273	884	92,441 387,114	4	. 4	90	19,67
Cement, Portland	129	166,099	2,092	1.235.985	37	37,482	521	194,33
Clay products	496	457,741	9,137	3,223,676	·	-	6,705	1,327,53
Coal lignite	696 96			16,105,833	315	307,258		
Coal, lignite	6	108,145 4,830		1,156,860 41,957	19 70	10,085 116,505		42,41 $937,46$
Copper-gold ore	84	158,660			i	110,000	1,110	301,10
Feldspar	2	3,120	82	38,546	. 2	2	2	2
Gold ore, lode or vein	30	56,871	691	647,218	239	321,499	3,630	2,204,23
Gold, placer	43 24	79,320 26,350	1,709 851	1,687,898 $403,248$	88 30	72,727 $22,105$	599 719	
Graphite (crude)	11	13,420	171	(5,419)	2	. 22,100	113	200,0
Graphite, manufactures of	8	10, 196	96	52,591	-	_	5	1,77
Grindstones and pulpstones	16	12,270	232	57,550	12	4,066		17,98
Gypsum (crude)	32	28,822	834	371,236	18	12,235		101,96
Iron ore Lime	50 82	48,839 68,742	962 934	524,807 $375,608$	48 52	$37,106 \\ 24,467$		234,58 $194,26$
Limestone (dimension)	116	70,661	1,764	749,569	112	62,655		542.69
Limestone for flux	8	8	8	3	6	3,925		51,92
Manganese	2	2	2	2	5	4,510	1 29	8,89
Marble	13	12,440	185	128,679	4	00.004	304	00.70
Mica (crude) and phosphate (apat- ite)	21	17,843	342	104,934	46	23,204	394	89,72
Mica, manufactures of	28	.15,809	827	116,953	24	13,200	240	42,29
Mineral water	42	46,379	117	44,497	15	7,300		15,09
Miscellaneous	68	86,975	1,458	856,152	37	30,578		131,13
Moulding sand Natural gas	2 27	17,825	2 191	84,179	- 10	9,158	5 13	1,07
Nickel and copper ore	69	89,261	1,315	922,703	60	77,359		12,75 $674,87$
Petroleum (crude)	20	13,290	420	178,308	40	11,000	1,100	014,01
Plaster and other manufactures of					_		1	,
gypsum	31	32 ,638	287	139,235	.9 s	5,752	105	32,55
Pyrites	6 29	11,136 25,298	281 648	$131,670 \\ 280,341$	6	6	1 6	
Salt	27	29,964	178	91,711	29	21,620		64,85
Sand and gravel	31	27,615	622	279,402	10	4,060	53	11,58
Sandstone	19	15,890		161,622	35	17,885	509	115,01
Silica (quartz)Silver ore	1	420	19	914	19	01 047	110	100 11
Silver-cobalt ore	176	290,479	3,011	2,689,671	19	21,945	119	100, 15
Silver-lead ore	34	51,372	833	875.540	126	208,488	1,272	1,324,79
Stone, artificial	5	6,680	39	25,636	4	4	-, -, 4	_,,,,,,,,
Stone cut, manufactures of	111	129,795		1,147,171	_8	6,050	63	24,65
Tale,	- 1	_	19	8,308	2	2	2	

¹ Included in copper ore. ² Included in miscellaneous. ³ Included in limestone (dimension). ⁴ Not reported in 1910. ⁵ Included in misc and phosphate. ⁶ Included in limestone and sandstone. ⁶ Full statistics of products marked with a star are given in tables of manufactures.

TABLE IV. Classes of mineral products compared for 1900 and 1910 for Canada and the provinces.

Classes of products.	Value, of products 1900.	Value of products 1910.
	8	8
Canada	47,950,862	122,004,932
Metallic ores and products	25, 161, 151	48,978,790
Abrasive products	125,575 $14,095,477$	431,973 37,514,108
Pigments	18,822	80,211
Structural materials of stone and clay	6,483,970	27,957,600
Miscellaneous products	2,071,867	7,042,250
British Columbia	14,679,777	24,581,338
Fuel and light materials.	$10,559,369 \ 3,902,438$	13,455,627 8,413,098
Structural materials of stone and clay	187,370	2,711,363
Miscellaneous products	30,600	1,250
Manitoba	216,830	2,928,316
Structural materials of stone and clay	1 216,830	2,635,816 $292,500$
New Brunswick.	650,679	1,087,113
Metallic ores and products	100,000	49,030
Abrasive goods	38,400	73,360
Fuel and light materials	17,479	321,510 395,213
Miscellaneous products	$262,408 \\ 232,392$	248,000
Nova Scotia	9,042,003	17,059,122
Metallic ores and products	1,277,349	294,921
Abrasive goodsFuel and light materials	30,612	31,105
Pigments	7,366,165 $1,772$	15,468,662
Structural materials of stone and clay.	230,664	798,982
Miscellaneous products	135,441	465,452
Ontario	10,417,576	49,727,400
Metallic ores and products	3,767,054	30,693,460
Abrasive goodsFuel and light materials	56,563 $2,072,200$	315,508 $4,795,467$
Pigments	2,012,200	47,036
Structural materials of stone and clay	3,634,148	12,112,488
Miscellaneous products	887,611	1,763,444 $12,320$
Prince Edward Island. Structural materials of stone and clay	15,735 15,735	12,320
Quebec	2.960 704	11,002,232
Metallic ores and products	293,936	28,600
Abrasive goods		12,000
Pigments Fuel and light materials	17,050	33,178 300,300
Structural materials of stone and clay.	1.863,895	6,356,547
Miscellaneous products	785,823	4,271,604
Alberta	718,€45	10,515,074
Metallic ores and products	686,645	7 854 978
Structural materials of stone and clay	32,000	7,854,275 $2,660,799$
Saskatchewan.		541,671
Fuel and light materials	\cdot 50,550	267,590
Structural materials of stone and clay	40,920	274,075
Yukon	9,163,443	4,550,346 $4,457,146$
Metallic ores and products	9,163,443	93, 200
z zor min ingire materialistic.	_	100,200

TABLE V. Classes of ores and products, exclusive of manufactures, compared by quantities and values in 1900 and 1910 for Canada.

		<u></u>	<u> </u>	
Classes of ores and other products.	19	10.	190	00.
•	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		8	,	. \$
Canada		112,775,636	-	45,402,602
Metallic—		48,978,790 18,589	· -	25, 161, 151 400
Cobalt lk	o. 3,138,275	52,467	110 771	
Copper ore to		15,736 7,565,816	118,771 15,607,364	1,803,864 1,415,754
Ferro-silicon to	ns 7,177	307,556 10,302,973	881,278	14,493,417
Pig iron from Canadian ore to	ns 97,656	1,584,236	152,029	2,316,525
Lead ore	350, 228 6, 198	802,197 $152,425$	283,124	436,720
Lead Il	b. 34,477,100 55,166,252	621,596 8,276,313	5,725,680 $7,180,000$	155,523 $757,506$
Silver ore to	ns 4,005	860,807 18,038,433	79,220 1,157,807	3,110,499 665,943
Zinc ore to	ns 920	24,880	250	5,000
Zinc	6,967,983	354,766 37,435,461	. , _	13,070,434
Actinoliteto Arsenicto		46,304	500 300	$3,000 \\ 22,725$
· Asbestos '	" 100,247	[3,595,048]	22,922	416,832
Coal and coke	" 13,531,012	18,589 32,580,841	4,855,077	12,023,277
Corunaum ore	7,349 b. 3,367,650	22,047 178,073	868,000	43,429
Feldspar to	ns 17,113	65,855 700	1,213	1,820
Graphite	" 175 " 5,730	48,879	3,000	48,000
Gringstones	6 25,272 o. 21,600	76,465 4,000		41,400
Gypsum to	ons 520,804		209,356 4,481	194,128 272,016
Phosphate (apatite) '	" 1,396	23,999	495	3,807
Mineral pigments— Ochres and iron oxides to	ons 1,745	80,211 26,175	1,182	18,822 13,830
Barytesto	ons 3,500	7,000 47,036	1,286	[4,992]
Miscellaneous	1 .	3,036,629 203,595	983,868	704,536 97,638
Mineral water gs Natural gas c.	ft. 6.910.381.635	1,335,062	-	139,703
Peatto Petroleumga	$\begin{array}{c c} \text{ons} & 1,500 \\ \text{al.} & 10,480,238 \end{array}$	6,120 467,498	150	450
	ons 77,813 " 80,360	328,648 614,496	. 15	105 345,148
Silica (quartz) \ \	" 11,950	27,520	5,000	6,500
Tripolite and infusorial earth	" 816		1,000 1,153	4,000 27,612
All other	" 30,500	25,000 23,244,545	8,351	83,380 6,447,659
Cement. Portland bl	bl. 4,385,879		414,055	765,876
Brick, common n				2, 196, 239
Drick, Sincate	$\begin{array}{c c} " & 110,684,980 \\ " & 33,474,261 \end{array}$		14,444,000	134,336
Brick, all other Fireclay and fireclay products	" 3,172,700		5,773,000	73,575
Fireproofing and terra cotta		283, 107	_	48,000
PotterySewer pipe		362,735 623,458	- -	226,020 369,631
Tile, drainn Limeb	o. 49,203,211	1,008,670	22,195,200 3,201,494	252,116 $523,862$
Limestone for flux to	ons 200,293	151,077	78,462	68,351
Moulding sand				2,138 101,244

TABLE V. Classes of ores and products, exclusive of manufactures, compared by quantities and values in 1900 and 1910 for Canada.

	_ 191	0.	1900.		
Classes of ores and other products.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Sand and gravel	2,939,205 3,959	\$ 2,330,458 18,492	272, 192 5,000	\$ 38,166 21,000	
Granite c. yd. Granite paving blocks no. Limestone (dimension) c. yd. Marble "Sandstone "Stone, artificial Stone, all other tons	59,613 601,181 891,264 26,485 158,336 4,800	405,991 42,337 2,043,691 215,000 585,225 95,577 4,000	89,825 325,888 50,681	. 604, 136 816, 526 1 206, 443	

¹ Not reported in 1900. ² Included with asbestos in 1900.

TABLE VI. Classes of ores and other products, including manufactures, compared by quantities and values in 1900 and 1910 for Canada.

	1910		1900	
,	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
•	-	\$		\$
Canada	-	122,004,932	-	47,956,862
Metallic ores and products—	3,138,275	48,978,790 52,467	_ 1	25, 161, 151
Copper ore tons Copper in matte or concentrate 1b. Copper in ore 1b. Copper, fine 1b.	2,332 16,502,312 27,285,684 27,372,188	15,736 1,873,323 2,230,675 3,461,818	118,771 15,607,364	1,803,864 1,415,754
Ferro-silicon	199,081	307,556 3,995,312	251, 902	4,496,681
Gold in matte or concentrate. oz. Gold, placer, fine. oz. Iron orc. tons Lead ore. tons	79,344 250,624 350,228 6,198	1,596,360 4,711,301 802,197 152,425	$ \begin{array}{c} 12,509 \\ 616,867 \\ 283,124 \\ 2 \end{array} $	250,173 9,746,563 436,720
Lead in ore lb. Lead in matte or concentrate .lb. Nickel in ore lb.	32,016,742 2,578,828 49,590,252	549,589 72,007 7,439,855	5,725,680	155,253
Nickel in matte or concentrate	5,576,000 97,656 4,005 27,139,089	836,458 1,584,236 860,807 13,832,378	7,180,000 152,029 79,220 -	757,506 2,316,525 3,110,49
Silver in matte or concentrate	5,901,223 2,262,331	3,048,445 1,157,610	1,157,807	665,943
Zinc oretons Zinc in orelb. Zinc in matte or concentratelb. Miscellaneoustons	$\begin{array}{c} 920 \\ 5,805,418 \\ 1,162,565 \\ 4,821 \end{array}$	24,880 306,298 48,468 11,018,589	250 - - -	5,000 - - 400
Abrasive products—	7,349	431,973 22,047	_	125,575
Corundum in (grain) lb. *Emery wheels.	3,367,650	178,073 2146,388	868,000	43,429 13,134
Grindstonestons Infusorial earth and tripolitetons Pulpstonestons Whetstonesno.	5,272 800 20,000 21,600	64,465 5,000 12,000 4,000	1,153 5	41,400 27,612
Fuel and light materials—. *Carbide of calciumtons Coaltons Coketons	10,050 12,617,125	37,514,108 515,457 29,127,417	1,351 4,710,664 144,413	14,095,477 79,305 11,465,906 557,361
*Peattons Petroleum (crude)gal. *Petroleum, products of	913, 887 1, 500 10, 480, 238	3,453,424 6,120 467,498 2,609,130	150	450 1,862,742
Natural gasc feet Pigments—	6,910,381,635	1,335,062 80,211	_	139,703 18,822
Pigments— Barytes tons Iron oxide tons Nickel-cobalt oxide tons	3,500 1,000 55	7,000 15,000 47,036	- 1,286	6,992 1
Ochres tons Structural materials of stone and clay—	745	11,175 27,957,600	1,182	13,830 6,483,970
Brick, commonno.	689,806,815 651,500	5,570,914 11,624	1	2,196,239
Brick, pressed no. Brick, silicate no. Brick, paving no.	110,684,980 33,474,261 106,000	1,186,625 314,589 3,464	14,444,000	134,336
Brick, all other no. Tile, drain no. Tile, all other no.	3,066,700 49,106,392 96,819	41,180 1,005,849 2,821	5,773,000 22,145,700 49,500	73,575 251,349 767
Clays. Fireproofing. Pottery. Sewer pipe.	2,979,600	155, 936 215, 510 262, 735 623, 458	1 1 -	226,020 369,631
Terra cotta Cement, natural rock bbl. Cement, Portland bbl. *Cement blocks and tiles	4,385,879	5,851,066 1,886,529	121,000 414,055	48,000 106,800 765,876

Classes of ores and other products, including manufactures, compared by quantities and values in 1900 and 1910 for Canada. TABLE VI.

u u	1910		1900	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		8		8
Granitec. yd.	59,613	405,991	89,825	(04,1
Granite c. yd. Granite paving blocks no.	601, 181	42,337	1	(01,1
Lime bu.	5,271,897	1, 183, 131	3,201,494	523,8
Limestone (dimension)	891,264	2,043,691	325,888	816, 5
Marble c'vd	26,485	215,000	1	010,0
Rubble and other stone tons	1,314,053	753,148	216,508	101,2
Sand and gravel tons	2,939,205	2,330,458	272, 192	38,1
Sandstonec. vd.	158, 336	585, 225	50,681	206,4
Slate so	3,959	18,492	5,000	21,0
Stone, artificial	0,000	95,577	. 0,000	21,
Stone, cut	_	2,980,653	1	
Stone, all other tons	4,800	4,000	1	
reelle neeus nue du éta			1	
scellaneous products—	- <u>-</u> .	7,042,250		2,071,
Arsenic (white) tons	954	46,304	300	22,
Asbestostons	°100, 247	3,595,048	22,922	416,
Asbestictons	24,751	18,589		
Dolomite tons	30,000	24,000	1	
Feldspar tons	17,113	65,855	1,213	1,
fluorspar tons	175	700	1	
Graphite (crude)tons	5,730	48,879	3,000	48,
Graphite, manufactures of		51,200		7,
ypsum (crude) tons	520,804	598,312	209, 356	194,
imestone for flux tons	200, 293	151,077	78,462	68,
langanese ore tons	50	1,000	6,013	61,
fica (crude) tons	1,183	176,349	4,481	272,
Mica cut or ground	- 1	383,934	-	406,
Ineral earth tons	16	80	1	
Ineral water gal.	1,568,057	203,595	983,868	97,0
foulding sand tons	1,200	3,050	3,055	2,
hosphate (apatite) tons	1,396	23,999	495	3,8
Plaster and other manufactures of gypsum	I	656,005	-	88.1
yrites tons	77,813	328,648	15	- 1
alt tons	80,360	614,496	56,824	345,
ilica (quartz) tons	11,950	27,520	5,000	6,8
Calctons	8,656	23,610	1,000	4,0
ctinolite tons	8	. 8	500	3,0
hromic iron ore tons	3	8	1,338	20, 3
Soapstone tons	. 8	8	1,000	2,0

Not reported in 1900.
 Included in silver ore.
 Not reported in 1910.
 Included in asbestos.
 Included in grindstones.
 Full statistics of products marked with a star are given in tables of manufactures.

TABLE VII. Imports of minerals and mineral products by quantities and values compared for 1910 and 1900.

No.	Classes of minerals and mineral products.	1900. (Fiscal year).		1910 (Fiscal year).	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	•	,	\$		\$
1 2 3	Metallic ores and products— Copper, pig, scrap, etclb. Gold coin	1,144,000	180,990 _	4,690,700	617,630 4,998,236 516,581
4 5 6	Iron ore	1,149	39,064	1,377,035 243,859 14,952	3,364,847 332,486
7 8 9 10	Lead tons Nickel Zinc lb. Zinc in spelter lb.	2,874,800 583,600	6, 988 156, 167 29, 416	9,083 - 3,504,000 13,200,100	689,002 23,266 201,777 658,285
11 12 13	Aluminium lb. Antimony. lb. Abrasive products— Grindstones.	186,997	20,001 34,382	19,464,400 563,662	*403,283 40,681 73,427
14 15 16 17	Burrstones Emery, crude Emery, manufactures of Pumice stone	·	1,546 19,312 25,615 5,604	-	1,973 28,482 73,537 12,011
18 19 20 21 22	Fuel and light materials— tons Coal. tons Coke. tons Petroleum. gal. Paraffin wax. lb. Paraffin wax candles. lb.	4,787,479 187,878 9,633,647 47,400 27,663	12,510,473 506,839 864,833 3,529 3,671	10,597,982 702,053 60,017,066 429,801 164,822	*28,450,001 1,695,603 3,442,604 27,296 20,842
23 24	Mineral pigments— Barytestons Ochreslb.	2,474,537	32,017	629 3,683,344	14,735 44,190
25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36	Structural materials of stone and clay— Brick and tile. Brick, paving. Brick, fire. Cement, hydraulic. Cement, Portland. Clays. Drain tile. Earthenware and pottery. Firoclay. Lime. Sand and gravel Slate.	2,175 10,418 1,301,361 - - 12,865 35,713	145, 914 35, 644 39, 535 4, 711 498, 607 122, 965 1, 383 959, 526 59, 291 11, 211 41, 280 37, 766 53, 707 215, 652	5,880 490,809 - - - 191,537 151,982	1,341,310 138,763 519,454 553 158,487 218,232 2,739 1,859,302 86,151 116,964 155,012 196,002 136,401
38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46	Miscellaneous products— Asbestos Ib. Arsenic Ib. Graphite tons Gypsum (crude) tons Gypsum, ground Ib. Gypsum, manufactures of Ib. Manganese Ib.	230,730 - 777 6,300 849,100	215, 632 43, 455 11, 035 64, 955 958 6, 492 725 30, 343	328, 629 3, 790 21, 417, 000 42, 095, 700 810, 529	703,877 198,710 12,895 99,997 12,137 17,402 123,965 13,048 188,559
⊕ 47 ⊕ 48 49	Saltlb.	204,582,887 402,100 21,128,656	325, 433 2,876 215, 433	267,789,900 1,146,000 42,943,340	465, 253 9, 531

^{*} Quantities and values of products marked with a star are for the calendar year.

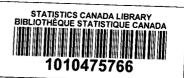


TABLE VII. Exports of minerals and mineral products by quantities and values compared for 1910 and 1900.

=					
No.	Classes of minerals and mineral products.	1900 (Calendar year)		1910 (Calendar year)	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
1 2	Metallic ores and products— Aluminium, crude	<u>-</u>	-	7,722,400	3,741
3 4 5	Antimony tons Copper lb. Gold	210 23,631,523 -	3,441 1,741,885	56,964,127 -	14,098 5,840,553 5,491,051
6 7 8 9 10		5,527 3,513 57,642,029	13,511 88,052 1,917,690 1,031,030 2,341,872	114,499 9,763 7,759,053 36,014,782	324, 186 296, 310 249, 482 4, 030, 040 15, 649, 537
11 12	Abrasive products— Corundumtons Grindstones Fuel and light materials—	302	42,128	1,764	23,502
13 14 15	Coal tons Coke tons	1,787,777 41,529 8,559	131,278 - 2,396	2,377,049 57,971 2,818	250,718 462
16 17	Iron oxides, etc	651	7,154 -	1,746 5	29,839 150
18 19 20 21 22 23	Cement. Building brick. M. Lime. Sand and gravel tons Stone, unwrought. Stone, wrought.	546 197,558 -	3,296 4,528 80,852 101,666 115,711 5,993	390 - 624,824 - -	12,914 2,762 44,762 407,974 22,119 5,352
24 25 26	Miscellaneous products— Arsenic	16,993	693, 105	4,512,673 71,845 15	173,932 2,108,632 150
27 28 29 30 31	Feldspartons Graphite (crude)tons Graphite, manufactures of Gypsum (crude)tons Gypsum, cut or ground	379 1,550 188,262	1,116 40,132 6,065 201,912 19,834	15,601 788 346,081	47,962 53,008 66,658 416,725 12,306
32 33 34 35	Manganese.tonsMica.tonsPyrites.tonsSalt.lb.	17,620 2,108,568	1,720 146,750 41,182 8,997	469 30,434 275,200	160 330,903 110,071 2,618